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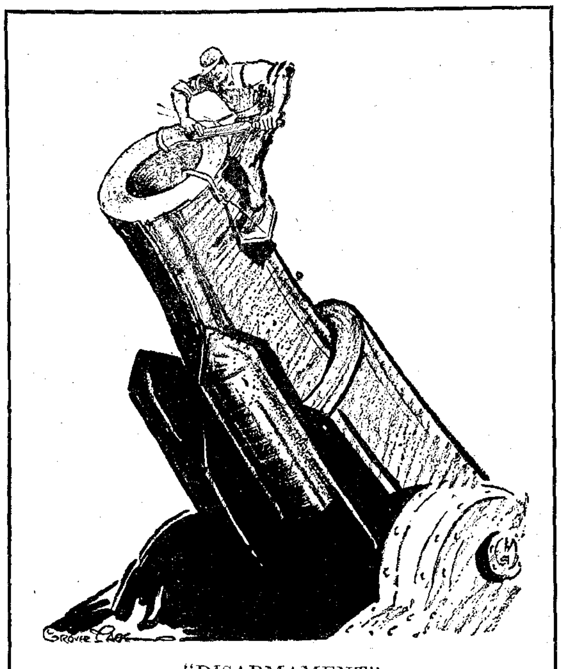
WHY DISARMAMENT LAGS

WHILE THE DIFFICULTIES OF DISARMAMENT are acknowledged by Secretary of State Kellogg in his Plattsburg speech, he cheers the friends of peace by declaring that the United States will stand by at Geneva as long as there is hope of any agreement. The utterance is found helpful by a number of our papers which agree that, in the words of the New York *Times*, "no stone should be left unturned in the effort to prepare for the steps from security to disarmament." The Geneva discussions which, it will be remembered, are merely for the purpose of finding a formula for a formal arms limitation conference to be called later, have by no means collapsed, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out, "but continue in spite of much inevitable disparity of opinion." A certain amount of impatience, however, is displayed by some anti-Administration dailies. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), for instance, calls the Kellogg speech "simply the old hash warmed over," while the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "not a single new position is taken, not a single new idea is advanced, not a single alteration of policy is announced." There is even impatience with the Government's attitude, the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) finding it "already evident that there can be no disarmament, and the prestige of the United States has not been enhanced by the participation of its simple-minded delegates, who acted as if they expected that the exclusion of Germany from the League, and the suspension of the Locarno pacts, would have no effect upon the attitude of European nations." The anti-League Washington *Post* (Ind.) flatly declares that "the League of Nations' scheme for a world disarmament conference is a humbug, designed to postpone and prevent any actual reduction of the armed forces of Europe." The Springfield *Republican* suggests that conditions have become more unfavorable recently, "largely because of the revolutions in Europe which in several countries have put into power dictators backed by nationalists and strongly on the side of militarism; this may be but a passing phase, but while it lasts a substantial reduction of armaments is hardly to be hoped for." But it seems to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that "the Geneva Conference does not promise well, not because of revived suspicions, but because there is no formula which is acceptable for all classes of vessels." It will be remembered that the Washington Conference put a definite limit on the building of capital ships (battle-ships and aircraft carriers), but put no limit on ships of 10,000 tons or less. The proposal made at Geneva to extend such a limit to the construction of other specified classes of ships met with unexpected opposition, and was voted down. A Geneva correspondent of the New York *Times* points out that political considerations have appeared all through the discussions of what was supposed to be a technical subcommittee. As he says:



"DISARMAMENT"
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

"It is obviously contrary to the interest of France, Italy and other nations with small navies to enter any agreement that will prevent them from concentrating their building where it will prove most effective.

"If one of these nations has $10,000,000,000 to spend, she can get more protection by building submarines than by distributing that sum over several classes of small craft. And France, Italy or any other nation that sits here is well within her rights to fight for gross tonnage as the standard, which would permit her to use her naval appropriation to best effect. But that is a political question, and this technical committee was asked simply to define the standards by which navies can be compared.

"After voting to exclude tonnage by classes of ships as a standard, the Franco-Italian bloc tried to whitewash their political vote by having the naval experts adopt a proposal, declaring that measurement of naval armaments by comparison of the tonnage of different classes of ships was inequitable. That was simply an admission that the committee had ignored the technical facts.

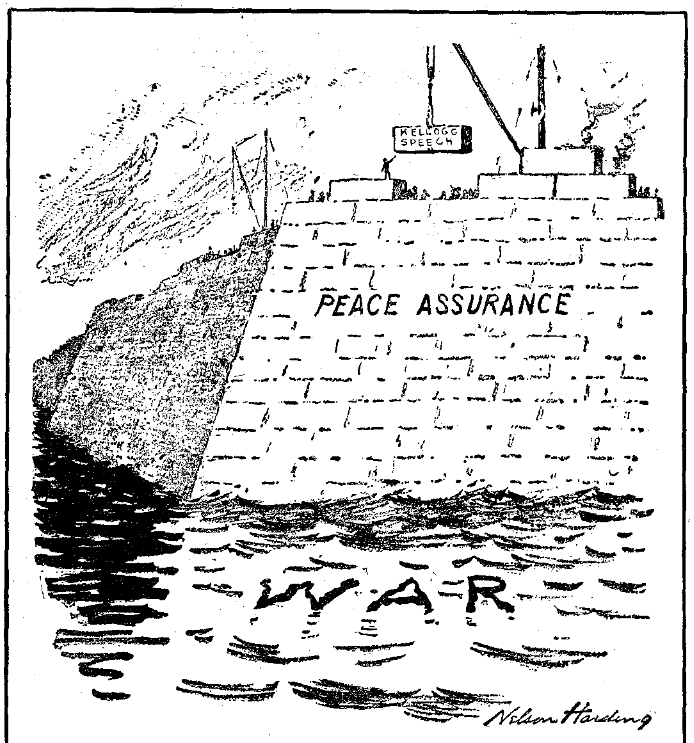
"The same political considerations have appeared in the discussion on trained reserves. France's position depends to a great extent on her trained reserves, who are the flesh and blood of her military establishment. But it is hard to deny that trained reserves have a place among the various factors which constitute the armaments of a country in time of peace.

"It is the same with materials, which the committee, by a majority vote, excluded from consideration as a standard of armaments.

"The result of these decisions, which were made by a majority (not a unanimous) vote, is that this military committee will not prepare any basis upon which the Preparatory Disarmament Commission can build its agenda for the final arms conference, but will report to the commission only a divergence of views on all questions.

"It is true that this committee is doing valuable educative work in showing the world that disarmament can not be administered like pills to armed countries. But it is difficult at the present time to see just where good solid rock can be found on which to commence the temple of disarmament."

The official American view on these subjects that have been discust at Geneva was stated by Secretary Kellogg in his speech at Plattsburg on August 18. Speaking first of land armaments, the Secretary says: "We have advocated the desirability of starting with regional agreements which would strike at the root of the problem by removing from a nation the fear of aggression from its immediate neighbors." Mr. Kellogg does not believe the time is ripe for any universally applicable scheme: "Conditions in various countries throughout the world are so dissimilar, and in some areas so disturbed, that it seems an almost impossible task to draw up any plan which would be acceptable to all nations." But, he adds, "where we have a group of nations which have common interests, as well possibly as common dangers, then the same factors generally operate upon the size of the Armies which they respectively maintain in time of peace, and a common consideration of the limitation of these armaments may be practicable." In view of our own very small Army and "our fortunate geographic situation," Secretary Kellogg holds that our interest in land armament reduction "is less immediate than in that of naval armaments." He considers our position with regard to naval armaments clear enough:



ANOTHER STONE IN THE BREAKWATER
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

> "The Washington Conference terminated any competition in two of the main types of naval vessels, battle-ships and aircraft carriers. I have stated before, and I reiterate, that the United States would be glad to cooperate with the other naval Powers in extending the principles of the Washington Treaty to other classes of naval vessels, and I earnestly hope that such a measure may soon be practicable.
>
> "Certain of the Powers at Geneva have indicated a desire to deal with land, sea, and air armaments as a part of an inseparable whole, on the ground that reduction in one branch must be contingent upon reductions in the other two branches of armament. We recognize that in some cases there is a certain interdependence between various forms of armament. But we also feel that every effort should be made to simplify and not to complicate the most intricate problem with which the world is faced, and we believe that it will eventually be found that naval armaments should form the subject of agreements between the naval Powers principally interested."

Secretary Kellogg declares that no one concerned has indicated the slightest intention of "scrapping" the Washington treaties. He denies categorically that the American delegation is preparing to leave the Geneva Conference—"the Conference is continuing its labors and the American delegation will remain as long as there is any prospect of accomplishing anything." The Secretary goes on to explain the American attitude on various subjects under discussion at Geneva. "Certain other Powers, for example, appear to favor basing the scale of armament on the economic resources of a country on the ground that the possession of such resources would justify the reduction of the peace-time armaments of a State." But "the United States having great natural resources might be deprived of any Army and Navy at all if any such theory were applied." And, in general, we are reminded by the Secretary, "economic and material resources vary so greatly from country to country that it would be well-nigh impossible to frame an agreement to fit these varied conditions." Again, the representatives of certain Powers "urged the necessity of some form of international supervision of the carrying out of any agreement for the limitation or reduction of armaments." But "so far as the United States is concerned the execution of any international agreement for arms limitation must depend upon good faith and respect for the treaties. We will not accept supervision of any outside body or be subject to inspection or control by foreign agencies."

The Kellogg speech, so the dispatches report, draws favorable editorial comment from England, and both praise and criticism from France. In general, Mr. Kellogg's suggestion that the chief naval Powers cooperate in extending the Washington principles to other classes of naval vessels, has not evoked enthusiasm from "the other naval Powers," says the New York *Times.* At least, "such is the conclusion to be drawn from inquiries of correspondents of *The Times,* who, in reporting the building programs of Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, have sounded official opinion." In an editorial summary of the reports of these correspondents, *The Times* says:

> "Great Britain would be willing to participate in another Washington conference, but wants to see a fair trial of the preliminary meeting at Geneva. Faith in a second Washington conference 'this year or even next' is not very strong in London. 'There is too much spade work to be done beforehand,' the *Times* correspondent was told by an official. And then, as if to shed light on what spade work means, Great Britain's position is indicated. She does not warm to a set limitation of cruisers, because her trade routes 'lie largely through the Mediterranean,' and France and Italy, which are rivals in its waters, are not disposed to submit to a ratio affecting submarines.
>
> "Hitherto, Great Britain's objections have been reminders of necessary protection of her commerce in the Seven Seas. But now concern is mainly about the status in the Mediterranean, altho Great Britain is in superior naval force there, and is entrenched at Gibraltar and Malta. In Brassey's Naval Annual of 1925 the light cruiser strength of the British Empire in 1924, built and building, is put at fifty-four ships, that of the United States at twenty-eight (including 'eight projected but not authorized'), of Japan twenty-three, of France fourteen, and of Italy fourteen. A column of cruisers 'built' in 1928 makes the figures, respectively, fifty-seven, twenty-four, twenty-eight, fourteen and fifteen, but it is noted that eight of the American cruisers were not authorized in September, 1924. It may be supposed that if something is not done about a ratio for cruisers, the eight American ships will be completed. At any rate, Great Britain is planning to keep far in the lead in cruisers.
>
> "Official France is giving out no inspired information about its attitude toward a second Washington conference, but it is said that the Navy list in 1930 will include four modern cruisers of 10,000 tons and three light cruisers of 8,000 tons, besides six destroyers, twenty-four torpedo boats and thirty-nine submarines.
>
> "Secretary Kellogg's speech 'was received with a notable lack of enthusiasm in Italian official circles.' It is hinted that at another meeting in Washington Italy would resist limitation of auxiliaries, regarding them as the only types of war vessels that a nation not rich can afford in quantity.
>
> "Japan, staggering under the burden of large naval appropriations, would welcome a call to a conference in Washington if hopes are dashed at Geneva. Nevertheless, Japan is dedicated to an ambitious program, and her new cruisers like the *Furutaka* and *Kako* are formidable fighting machines. A government

spokesman at Tokyo commends Secretary Kellogg's speech, and interprets it as a feeler for a second Washington conference if Geneva fails the Powers.

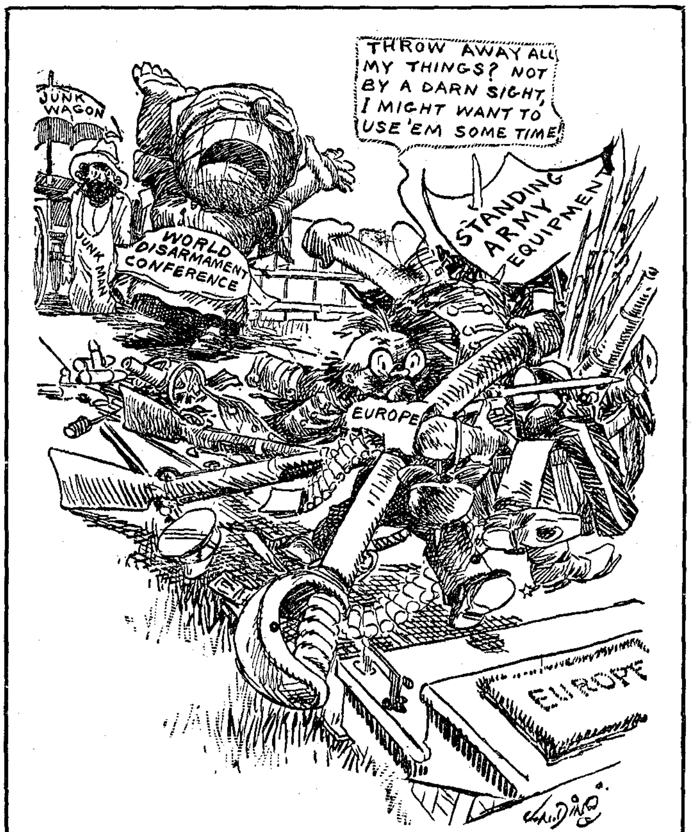
"All seems to turn on the 'spade work.'"

Certain of the foreign objections to the Kellogg speech are given serious consideration in the editorial columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The idea of the Paris *Temps* that Mr. Kellogg ought not to object to international control over the execution of a disarmament agreement since mere reliance upon good faith might be dangerous, brings this comment:

> "Europe wants active support for a definite program designed to guarantee security. Whether that assurance is secured by way of the League or by agreements without the League is not considered particularly important. The French and their allies believe if they consent to disarm at the bidding of the United States that they have a right to demand that we shall accept responsibility for seeing that the promises made are executed. They insist, too, that if those promises are broken, they are entitled to ask for aid to repel aggression.
>
> "Unless and until some special security against aggression is offered to them, therefore, the nations that have blocked progress in the Geneva Conference by suggesting all sorts of unworkable plans will continue to act as obstructionists."

The nations of Europe, agrees the Dallas *News*, will not give up the armaments they now have unless they are given the protection of guaranty treaties, and the United States is directly responsible for the absence of such protection by refusing to ratify the League Covenant and the Guaranty Treaty with France—"it holds back from helping to create a condition which is a prerequisite to disarmament or to reduction and limitation of armaments." Why, asks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "can not we assist in efforts to control war itself as well as in efforts to control the agencies of war?"

Debts and disarmament are two subjects which are becoming inextricably entangled, in the opinion of Sisley Huddleston, Paris correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*. French publicists, he says, feel "that America is likely to employ the power given it by its position of creditor to put pressure on France with a view of disarmament." The average American, says the Baltimore *Sun*, thinks that "governments which find so many reasons against economy in armaments are not entitled to do much arguing against the repayment of their war debts." Anyway, remarks the Grand Rapids *Press*, there could be "no better preliminary to a genuine effort at war-debt reduction than acquiescence of European States in a sincere move for disarmament."


JUNK WAGON
JUNK MAN
THROW AWAY ALL MY THINGS? NOT BY A DARN SIGHT, I MIGHT WANT TO USE 'EM SOME TIME!
WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
STANDING ARMY EQUIPMENT
EUROPE
EUROPE

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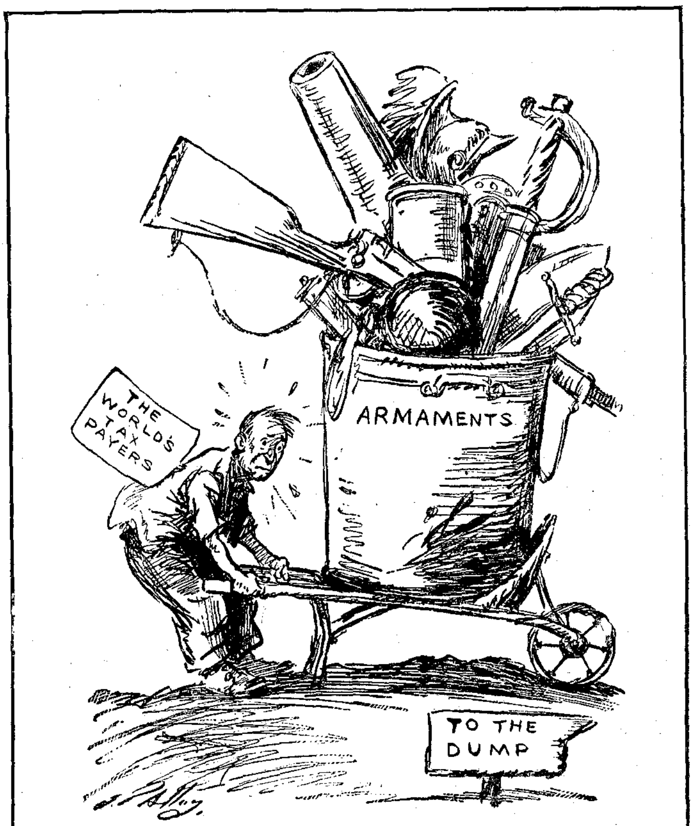
GOOD LAND! WHAT'S THE USE
OF TRYING TO CLEAN HOUSE?
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

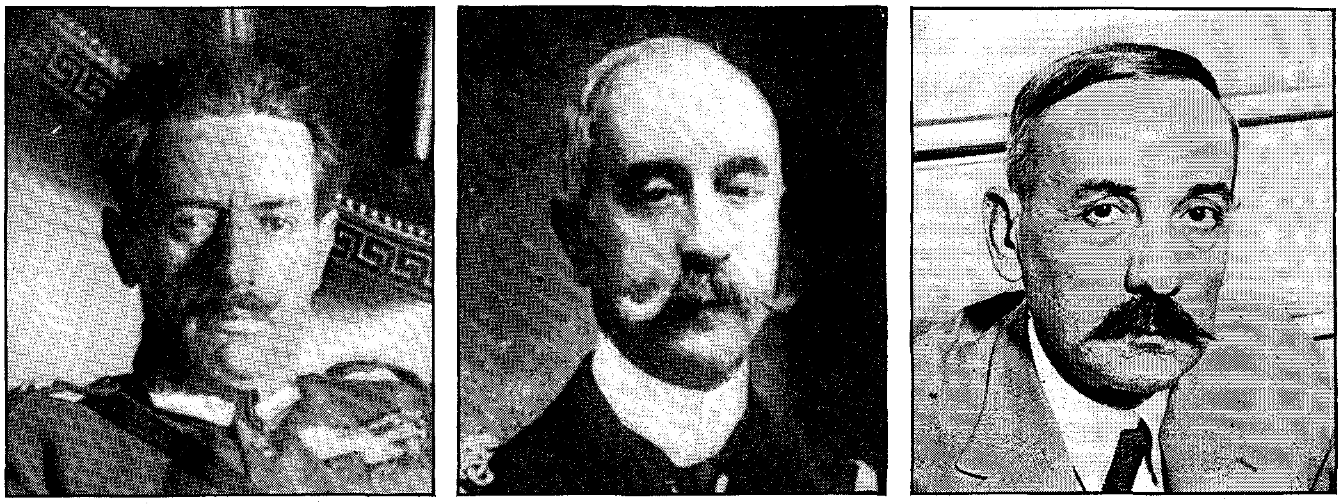


THE SPIRIT IS WILLING,
BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

Several papers fail to see how disarmament conferences can bring about peace as long as the will to war exists. As the Hartford *Times* puts it, "so long as men want to fight or even regard fighting as a possible solution of their problems, they will find weapons to fight with." The Detroit *News*, carrying this idea a bit further, knows of but one thing that can possibly "keep the nations from periodically going to war; that is the unlimited spread of good-will."

But hope of eventual success is voiced by a number of American editors. The Baltimore *Sun* is mindful that "in Britain, and probably in France and Italy, are many millions of people who have neither heart nor stomach for naval programs that unnecessarily cost money and invite peril. They will not be indifferent for all time to proposals that make for economy and for security, from a nation that can outspend and outbuild them, one and all." And the Omaha *World-Herald* feels that "even tho the Geneva meeting ends with nothing agreed upon, it will have accomplished much by focusing the attention of statesmen on peace, and means of preserving peace, rather than upon war, and means of making war."

The Providence *News* is not at all discouraged, because so many minds find it difficult to come to an agreement, announcing that "we would be quite willing to argue that the effort to agree is itself part of the disarming process, and that it will inevitably lead to those practical steps which are demanded with impatience by some people. This is a case where, sooner or later, human nature will obey the Kantian imperative: 'We can because we must.'"



Keystone View photographs

GENERAL CONDYLIS
Who engineered the *coup*

ADMIRAL CONDURIOTIS
Who resumes the Presidency

GENERAL PANGALOS
The deposed Dictator

CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN THE LATEST GREEK REVOLUTION

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN GREECE

"THE GREEKS ARE AT THEIR old tricks," comment many of our newspaper observers, as the reports of the latest revolution come over the cables. This makes Greece's eighth revolution since the beginning of the century, adds the New York *World*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* comments that "in the matter of self-government Greece has the least enviable record of any State of Europe in the last decade." The average lapse of time between revolutions in Greece in that period "has been less than two years. The deposition of a king, his restoration, the establishment of a republic, and the shift to dictatorship, with minor interludes, have followed one another in amazing succession." The present overturn, as reported by George Lambridi in a special dispatch from Athens to the Chicago *Tribune*, broke out about three o'clock in the morning of Sunday, August 22. General Pangalos, who conducted a successful revolution and seized the supreme power about a year ago, was away over the week-end. General Condylis, a friend of the men deposed by Pangalos, seized the opportunity to spring a *coup*. Mr. Lambridi reports:

> "Troops from the garrison at Athens and the Republican guard were warned by their officers, who were acquainted with the projected revolt, and they agreed to throw their lot in with the revolutionaries. They left the barracks and entered the city, at once seizing and occupying the post-office, telegraph office, the war ministry and military buildings.
>
> "At 7 A. M. military airplanes flew over Athens, dropping proclamations to the Greek people. The proclamations informed them of the 'abolition of the tyranny of General Pangalos and the institution of a new régime, which will establish legal order and constitutional liberty.'"

General Pangalos, attempting to flee on a destroyer, was dramatically captured and brought back, placed under restraint in Athens, and later sent to the Island of Ægina for safe-keeping. The aged ex-President, Admiral Conduriotis, deposed by Pangalos, was recalled and reinstated. General Condylis, besieged with requests that General Pangalos be shot at once, according to custom, replied, according to a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News*, that the ex-Dictator would be lawfully tried by court martial, after which a general election would be held. Ex-Premier Venizelos, the present nominal President, Admiral Conduriotis, even Pangalos, are mentioned as candidates for office, subject to General Condylis's approval. Ex-King George of Greece, now at St. Moritz, joins the prospective candidates by saying, as reported in a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News:* "I hope the people of Greece will remember me."

In Athens, according to cable dispatches, everybody is pleased and excited. As the Charleston *Daily Mail* characterizes the enthusiasm in the Greek capital:

> "Once more the Greeks are celebrating their deliverance from 'tyranny.' Throughout the ages, this kind of a celebration has been a favorite one among them, tyrannies having succeeded tyrannies, one after another. Our friends, the ancient Greeks, gave us the finest and most numerous examples of the rule of democracy, of 'demos,' the people. Invariably the triumph in ancient days of the 'demos' resulted in confusion, with the inevitable consequence that in order to secure order and stability and some degree of progress, there followed the dictator, which is another name for tyrant."

But it was a good thing at least for Greece to get rid of Pangalos, half a dozen commentators are led to observe; and it is also held to be a favorable sign that dictators are not allowed to have everything their own way. As the Springfield *Republican* sums up this general idea:

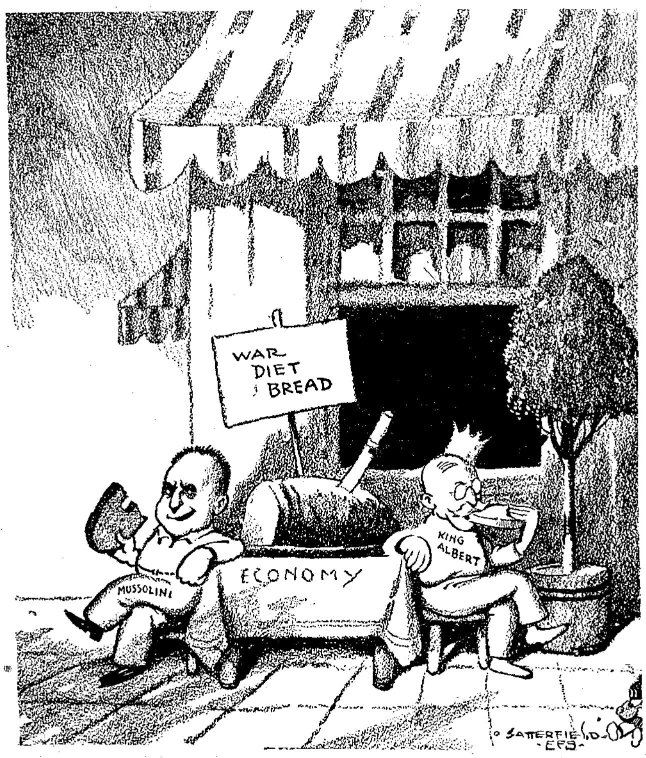
> "Whether the new Government proves better or worse, it will be of a slightly different brand. But the upheaval in Greece and Portugal, and the unrest in Spain, Italy, Turkey, Persia, and other countries where strong-arm methods have been employed, shows that a dictatorship gives no guaranty of stability, to say nothing of contentment."

The overthrow of the Pangalos régime by General Condylis, agrees the Baltimore *Sun*, indicates that the dictatorship idea has proved a failure at Athens, and "perhaps the new régime will be able to make the nominal republic function." Good wishes, but no very solid expectations in this direction, are extended by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Providence *Journal*, the New York *Telegram*, and a number of other journals. The New York *Times* frankly sees nothing in the present revolution but "the overthrow of one Army dictator by another." *The Times* concludes:

> "While it is true that men formerly prominent in the civil life of Greece joined in the revolt, and are said to be now coming back to resume office, it is only too evident that the decisive voice was that of the Army. Had not disaffection with Pangalos crept into it, he could not have been successfully attacked. It will be noted that the new military dictator, General Condylis, puts in the forefront of his program a pledge to bring about a reorganization of the 'armed forces.'
>
> "What this means is plain. The Army and Navy are first of all to be satisfied. There could hardly be a more direct step toward establishing in Greece a Pretorian Guard, with power to make and unmake Presidents. While there are many kinds of dictatorship, open or concealed, the very worst form, whether in ancient or in modern times, is that of a dictatorship by the Army and Navy."

EUROPE BACK TO WAR RATIONS

WITH FRANCE'S DRASTIC NEW economy laws, the world is presented with the spectacle of most of Europe returned to a system of rationing very much like that enforced during war times. Germany has scarcely yet recovered from that "tightening of her belt" which followed the fall of the mark, Hungary and Austria, as the Indianapolis *News* points out, are only beginning to escape from the same conditions of "iron severity," and now, Italy, Belgium, and finally France having inaugurated "emergency régimes." "War bread" is back on the table in all three countries. In France, fresh bread is suppress, other grains will be added to wheat to produce a "black bread" like that already in use in Belgium, and restaurant meals are limited by law. Other regulations run, as reported by the New York *Times:*



AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE
—Satterfield for the Editors' Feature Service.

> "A measure of the Government looks to the establishment of good but popular restaurants for that part of the 'population particularly hit by the high cost of living,' which the Government offers to aid and encourage.
>
> "Merchants selling objects other than luxury articles will in future have to post their price-lists on the door of their establishments, which price-lists will be the subject of a daily inspection by government officials.
>
> "Then there will be a government commission which will study the market and decide what are fair and average quotations.
>
> "Special attention will be paid to the prices of the Central Markets and stock-yards.
>
> "The effort at rigid economy will be aided by a series of special decrees which will be decided at later sessions of the Ministry. These decrees will deal specifically with certain products which it is believed can be economized on without serious detriment to France."

Thus begins, for France also, comments the Boston *Herald*, a "period of penitence," which goes "nearly as far as the severe system of war-rationing." *The Herald* continues:

> "The Government is certainly right in its plain statement to the people that 'one of the first conditions for the financial restoration of the country is to adopt national economy—a drastic reduction of the needs of the country as a whole and of every private person' and that 'these two kinds of economy are also necessary to obtain lower prices, which is an element absolutely essential to the final recovery of the franc.' One of these kinds of economy—that of the private person, including the buying and eating of stale bread—is beyond government control, even tho the Minister of the Interior may be able to regulate the wheat market, but the other kind, that of economical management of national affairs, is a matter for the ministers themselves.
>
> "Reduction of departmental expenditures would encourage personal economy. This is not being overlooked. All the provincial administrations have been instructed to reduce their expenses to the lowest possible point, and a committee of the cabinet has been formed to consider and prepare a scheme of reduction in the government departments. If the French people are to eat war bread, like the Belgians, the French departmental heads may do without needless assistants, like the Italians."

An additional plan for helping the Government, which also smacks of war times, is reported by the Baltimore *Sun*. The French jewelers' trade journal, it appears, "calls upon the married men and women of France to sacrifice their gold wedding-rings to the Government. These are estimated to reach the handsome total of 8,000,000 and, melted down, would yield some 4,000 tons of gold." *The Sun* concludes:

> "If this gold were added to the reserve in the Bank of France, it would aid materially in the redemption of a large portion of the paper francs in circulation. Economically speaking, the proposal has some soundness, tho persons skeptically inclined will question the probability of 8,000,000 persons surrendering the outward and visible sign of matrimony even for so useful and patriotic a purpose as restoring the value of the franc."

Returning to the matter of "war-rationing," the Syracuse *Post-Standard* comments that the American farmer seems to be the chief loser in the rationing régimes, since "wheat appears to the French, Italians and Belgians their best opportunity for saving." The Boston *News Bureau*, looking at the financial rather than the comestible end of the matter, observes that, when it comes to rationing, "perhaps French politicians might well be asked to do some penitential fasting." As for other economic measures, continues this eminent financial authority:

> "The franc, in the belated defense of which are all these things attempted, should gradually benefit through balance of trade leverage.
>
> "But the psychological as well as the commercial angle of this abstinence from white flour will be important. At the same time that specific savings are made on wheat cargoes, there should also be a reduction of the popular disaffection in France over cost of living that has been a sequel of the falling franc. The general grievance in France has been that the latter fell faster than the former rose. Witness the demonstration cited from Nancy the other day about the French H. C. L.
>
> "Such a new program—an earnest of the Poincaré determination to economize drastically and universally—will as regards the bread item not weigh very harshly on French wage-workers who almost wholly depend on whole wheat or rye bread. Conversely it may make them more willing to bear the added burden of fresh taxation, when they see no fresh bread for Parisians—and especially for tourists.
>
> "Only one other phase of the Poincaré economy campaign can vie in meaning with this bread edict—a new and deep slashing of the government pay-rolls."

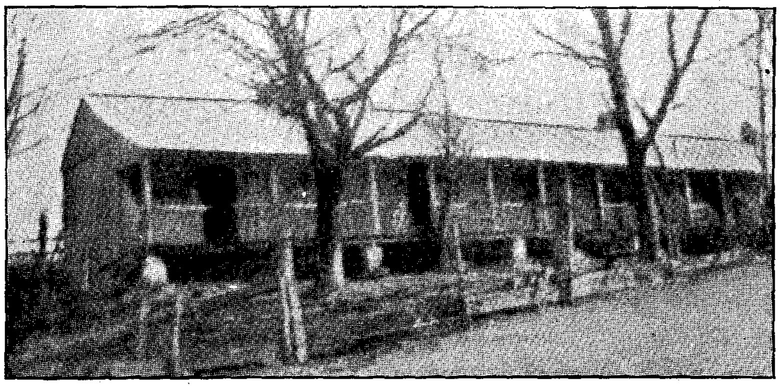
The psychological effect of rationing measures, together with the cutting down of government pay-rolls, agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, will help, and tho "it is a long hard road which France has to travel back to financial security, no one can doubt the courage of the French or the ability of the Premier." The Washington *Star* wonders whether the food restriction may not cut down American expenditures in France, money which the French greatly need. The French communiqué, according to Edwin L. James of the New York *Times*, announces that restrictions on restaurant meals are "indispensable to put an end to exaggerated consumption, particularly in luxury establishments especially frequented by foreigners." Mr. James remarks:

> "With all due respect to the Premier, observation shows that it

is more often the French than the English or Americans, who constitute a majority of the visitors to France, who order expanded repasts.

"When an American has had soup, fish, meat, and dessert he generally considers it enough; whereas, when one runs up against a ten-course dinner at Foyot's, Ciro's, La Perouse's, or La Rue's, the chances are it is the result of a conversation between the headwaiter and a Frenchman."

Complete skepticism as to the whole French idea is shown by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which sums the matter up by saying that the French people "are asked to eat less and to buy less, and generally submit to a period of 'penitence,' while price-increases, that are the only effective means to enforce such demands, will be prevented by a system of government espionage." The editor continues:



A TYPE OF COUNTY POORHOUSE

Which is used in the Evans report as an argument for the abolition of the county poor-farm. No State, he says, would ever "set up such a wretched shack for dependents" as this one in a Tennessee county.

"To introduce rationing on a scale that would be really effective, would necessitate the reestablishment of expensive agencies of administration that would doubtless cost a good deal more than they would enable the people to save.

"Of course, it is sheer buncombe to talk as if the substitution of stale bread or brown bread for fresh white bread, or restrictions upon the number of courses costly restaurants may serve, will materially assist the French to stabilize the franc. At most, these theatrical measures touch the fringe of the real problem, and if they accomplish anything they merely produce confusion by disturbing ordinary business relationships, destroying reasonable expectations of profits, and affecting tax receipts and budgetary estimates in all sorts of unanticipated ways.

"Appeals to economy to produce results can not be based on patriotism alone. They must be supported by measures that reduce the purchasing power of the incomes of the people. That can be done first by letting prices rise until they correctly record the existing inflation—a ruthless but effective device—and, secondly, by taking a larger share of private income for public use. When the French make up their minds to accept the high cost of living by taxing themselves to support it they are on the road to a solution of their financial troubles. All the rest is simple play-acting."

The Indianapolis *News* agrees with the New York financial authority that rationing is comparatively useless. Looking over the present state of European finances, *The News* concludes:

"Some sort of all-European economic program, perhaps an even more inclusive international arrangement, appears inevitable. A more vigorous revolving cycle of trade is a prerequisite of effective recovery from currency ills. For that reason the black bread régimes, while spectacular, hardly will contribute more than a fraction of the relief necessary. If restricted consumption interferes much with vital needs it is almost certain to reduce production also and thus limit exports. What may be gained in one direction would be lost in the other. An economic entente, in which a foreign advance of credits is included, is more feasible and promises greater results in financial and commercial health than any other policy that has been conceived."

A MOVE TO ABOLISH THE POORHOUSE

THE "WORST MISMANAGED public business in the world," announces an investigator who has the backing of the United States Department of Labor, is to be found in the conduct of our county poorhouses. While American civilization has gone ahead, this part of it, we are assured, remains "a disgrace to the States," a menace to the communities through which it spreads disease and degeneracy, and a pest to the "helpless, the wretched, the diseased, and the demented who turn there for refuge." The investigator, who had the cooperation of sixteen fraternal organizations as well as of Secretary of Labor Davis, and whose report is published by a group of these societies, strongly advocates the abolition of "poorhouses" as now conducted, in favor of centralized "homes," where the dependent poor could live in decent comfort at a much lower cost to the community than is entailed by the present "barbaric" system. And with these conclusions editors in all parts of the country find themselves in substantial agreement.

"Probably a more depressing pamphlet was never written," says the New York *Times* of the report of the investigator, Harry C. Evans. The general result of his investigation, set forth in some hundred pages of revolting detail, is summed up in this quotation by the New York *Times:*

"The poor-farm is our human dumping-ground, into which go our derelicts of every description. Living in this mess of insanity and depravity, this prison place for criminals and the insane, are several thousand children and respectable, intelligent old folk, whose only offense is that they are poor."

"What hypocrisy it is to regard the poor-farm as a refuge where indigent adults and the honest poor may find comfort and salvage!" exclaims *The Times* editorially, and it continues its comment on the report:

"How can there be comfort for them when the buildings are in most cases unfit for habitation, filthy, verminous, foully unsanitary? How can there be protection when they have to mingle in narrow quarters with other inmates who are criminals or suffer from loathsome diseases? The Ohio Department of Public Welfare has admitted that 75 per cent. of the dependents are feeble-minded. In North Carolina the State Bureau of Mental Hygiene puts the percentage at 85. Of the 3,125 inmates of the Iowa poor-farms in 1924, 45 per cent. were declared insane by the courts. In twenty-one Iowa counties the insane and the other paupers were not separated. The National Committee of Mental Hygiene has made this report:

"'Of 116 institutional paupers in South Carolina, but three were mentally normal; of 269 in West Virginia, 28 were normal, but 5 of 129 in Kentucky and 47 of 175 in Arizona. Sixty per cent. of 3,334 paupers in Michigan and 47 per cent. in Wisconsin were normal. In one State 227 inmates had 350 relatives at poor-farms.'

"In some States criminals are sentenced to poor-farms; in others paupers are banished to convict camps. Even in Pennsylvania 'many short-term criminals serve their terms of confinement at the poor-farm. Petty thieves, tramps, bums, drunkards, and prostitutes constitute the majority of offenders.' In 1922 more than 6,000 children were admitted to the poor-farms of the United States—3,094 boys and 3,131 girls. In every ten years 60,000 children, according to Mr. Evans, are sent to poor-farms, where the contacts are in nearly all cases demoralizing:

"'What these children need are homes, not institutions; doctors and nurses, not caretakers; personal attention, not attention en masse; the personal touch and care of men and women, rather than the mechanical authority of an institution or the State.'

"The worst of the poor-farms are creations of the 'contract system.' The care and keep of paupers may be awarded to the lowest bidder, and often is. 'In only three States, Connecticut, Indiana, and Utah, is the contract system prohibited.' In some instances the lessee operates the farm with pauper labor. 'It is a species of slavery.' The system, whatever it is, can not fail to be extravagant, because there are too many poor-farms, the cost of administration is often high per capita, and management in almost all cases is inefficient. Pictures of buildings in some of the States show that often they are dilapidated tenements, in the South not infrequently shacks, and that there are no conveniences, the sexes being herded together under revolting conditions. The connection between the poor-farm and crime is manifest. The course reform should take is obvious from any statement of the facts. The Commission of Public Welfare calls upon the American people to 'wipe out the hellish system.'"

"The entire system should be uprooted and abolished," declares Mr. Evans, who briefly lists these charges against the poor-farm system.

"1. The inhumane practise of setting up a special place or building and labeling it, to which the unfortunate, intelligent poor must go or starve.

"2. The poor-farms and their helpless inmates are a part of the political spoils of the community. The superintendent, manager, or overseer of the poor, is usually appointed because he is influential in politics, or because he will take the job for less pay than any one else, and not because of his special fitness for the work.

"3. The practise of sending hospital cases, the feeble-minded, the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind, to poor-farms.

"4. The practise of sending paupers to convict camps.

"5. The practise of sentencing criminals to poor-farms.

"6. The practise of sending children to poor-farms.

"7. The lack of intelligent records showing cost of maintenance, value and disposition of crops, conditions of buildings, necessary additions, repairs and improvements, farm and building statistics, mental and physical conditions and case history of inmates.

"8. The maintenance of poor-farms that are dangerous fire-traps.

"9. The maintenance of poor-farms that are unsanitary and filthy.

"10. The gross neglect of inmates.

"11. The release of feeble-minded and contaminating, diseased inmates, and those having hereditary diseases, without record of their past or control of their future.

"12. The contract system under which the keep of paupers is let to the lowest bidder.

"13. The expensive practise of maintaining scores of poor-farms in a State, when one would render more efficient, more economical, more scientific service."

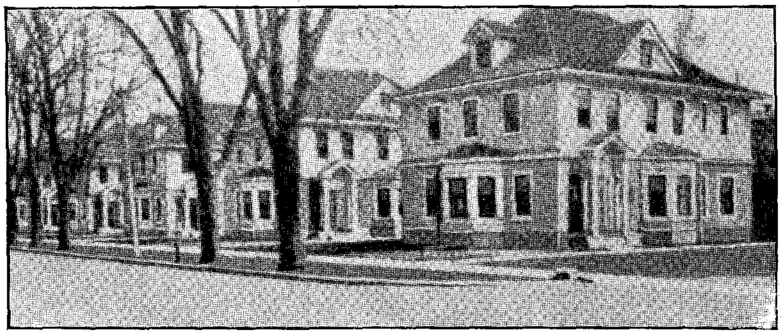
Much inclined to agree is the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which remarks that even considering only the material aspects of the problem, "taken as a whole, the number of inmates is, according to a report, so few and the amount of money invested in property and buildings so great that the present system represents an unwise piece of public financing." Commenting along the same line, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes:

"It is rather curious that the centralizing tendency of government which has drawn us away from the primitive democracy of a century ago has left the problem of poverty practically untouched.

"Fortunately the old demagogic formula that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer has lost much of its force. Thanks to the present distribution of wealth under modern economic conditions it may be said that the poor are growing scarcer. Nevertheless a surplus does remain which society must support. Its diminishing number, however, is an argument that if the State is not yet prepared to take over these responsibilities, consolidated eleemosynary districts might have the same advantages as consolidated school districts."

These same needs are suggested in a pamphlet recently issued by the United States Department of Labor (No. 386) on "The Cost of American Almshouses," by Miss Estelle Stewart. This also shows "extravagant waste," combined with "inadequate care of inmates." The Indianapolis *News*, on the basis of conditions revealed in the State of Indiana, asserts that "the public knows little about how the wards are living, and seems to care less. The poor asylum problem will not be solved until public opinion demands its solution." Speaking from Missouri, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* admits "a great many of Missouri's county poorhouses are a disgrace," and assures the fraternal organizations back of Mr. Evans's report that in demanding central poorhouses, "they will find support in a sentiment for the change already widely prevalent." Virginia reports the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, has already moved along the suggested line by recommendations from a State commission, running:

"That the boards of supervisors of counties and the councils or other governing bodies of cities be authorized and empowered to enter into contracts with each other for the care of the poor."



WHAT A STATE CAN DO FOR DEPENDENTS

These buildings—State cottage-homes for soldiers' orphans in Ohio—are presented to show the kind of substitute the State can offer for the existing local poorhouse.

One Rhode Island poor-farm, reports the Providence *Journal* of that State, is being run for two old men, the net cost of keeping whom in squalid conditions is about three times what decent care would cost in a larger, more efficient institution. In Kansas says the Topeka *State Journal*, forty-three of the poor-farms each have ten or fewer inmates. Nevertheless:

"Within the past year in the State of Kansas twenty-four children have been incarcerated within the veritable scum of feeble-minded, hopelessly insane and social derelicts who people these institutions."

The Portland *Oregonian* concludes a long discussion of the Oregon situation:

"Various intricacies of the problem grow out of well-understood frailties of human nature. It is recognized that the very stigma now attached to the term 'poorhouse' operates as an incentive to keep out of one. It is impossible to estimate the number of those who now receive support from private sources, who might be abandoned to the care of the State if the implications of the institution were removed, but it is in all probability large. But this may as easily be conceived as a reason for segregation, higher grade supervision and other substantial reforms as for an entire reversal of policy."

Segregation and higher grade supervision, agrees Mr. Evans are necessary not only for the sake of the paupers themselves, but to prevent the poisoning of the American stock. The pauper problem, he finds, is closely connected with the recognized dangers from our criminal and insane population, a large percentage of it foreign-born. To effect any true cure, the number of paupers, criminals, and insane people must be reduced as well as looked after. He argues, in a concluding chapter on "The American Pauper, His Ancestry and Progeny" that, in dealing with all these undesirable citizens, three problems confront us:

"First, that of rehabilitating to good citizenship those who can be restored.

"Second, that of maintaining and controlling those remaining until such time as the Lord in His goodness ends their existence.

"Third, that of preventing their leaving a progeny of their own kind to take their place."

A "GLIDDEN TOUR" OF THE AIR

THE BIGGEST AND MOST STIRRING spectacle of the aviation year, thinks the Wichita *Eagle*, was the Ford Reliability Tour, begun on August 7 and finished two weeks later. During this time the twenty-three airplanes officially entered in the second of these air classics flew more than a million passenger miles without a serious accident. Last year the course was 1,900 miles in length, and seventeen airplanes were entered, of which sixteen finished; this year the nineteen pilots out of twenty-three officially entered covered a route approximately 2,545 miles long, laid out by a pathfinding plane over ten States, and including fourteen cities of the Middle West.

THE WINNERS

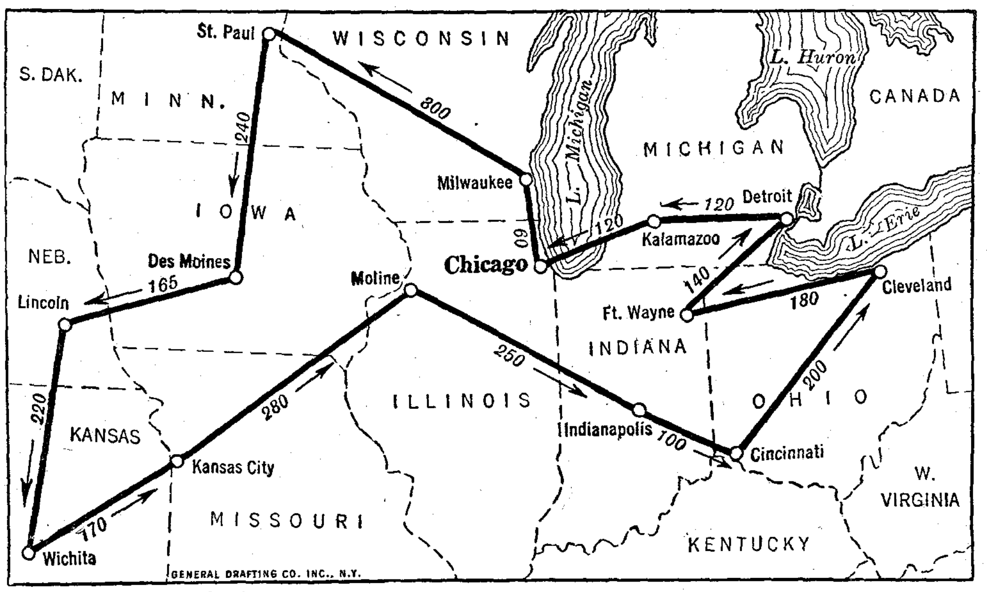
Walter Beech, pilot, and Brice H. Goldsborough, navigator, standing in front of the plane in which they won the Reliability Tour.

The majority of these machines were of the commercial type, and the winner of the 1926 tour was rewarded by a "leg" on the Edsel Ford $7,000 trophy and a liberal share of the $20,000 in cash prizes. Pilots flew their planes to Detroit from points as far west as Denver, and as far east as New York City. Starting from the Ford airport, the cities visited, in the order named, were Kalamazoo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Lincoln, Wichita, Kansas City, Moline, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and back to Detroit. According to Associated Press reports, rain and fog frequently sent the flyers down to dangerously low altitudes. One of the machines, writes Charles E. Planck, Detroit *Free Press* correspondent with this Glidden Tour of the air, developed a water leak en route, but the mechanic, rather than waste time in landing for repairs, climbed out on the top wing, and with chewing-gum and tape made a temporary repair while in flight. At Lincoln, relates Harold J. Wymer, the Detroit *News* correspondent:

> "A rather elderly son of the soil traveled up and down the line of airplanes, looking them over very carefully. Finally, stopping in front of the Ford three-engined plane, he wagged his head and declared:
>
> "'The rest of these machines may have flown here, but you can't fool me. This big thing came by train. It could never fly.'
>
> "What he said when the ship left the ground in less than eight seconds from the Lincoln Field has not been recorded."

The Second Annual Commercial Airplane Reliability Tour—called by flying men simply the Ford Tour—was sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association, and sponsored by the Detroit Aviation Society and other Detroit organizations. It was planned to bring out the strong and weak points of commercial airplanes, just as the Glidden Tours helped to develop the motor-car as we know it to-day, was hailed along the route this year as the "biggest thing in aeronautical history," to quote the Detroit *News*. Each ship was required to fly at the rate of 80 miles per hour, carry a commercial load, and leave the ground and stop rolling after landing, within a certain number of seconds. The main purpose was to demonstrate that any number of airplanes could fly a distance almost equal to the width of the continent, safely and speedily, even in the face of unfavorable weather conditions.

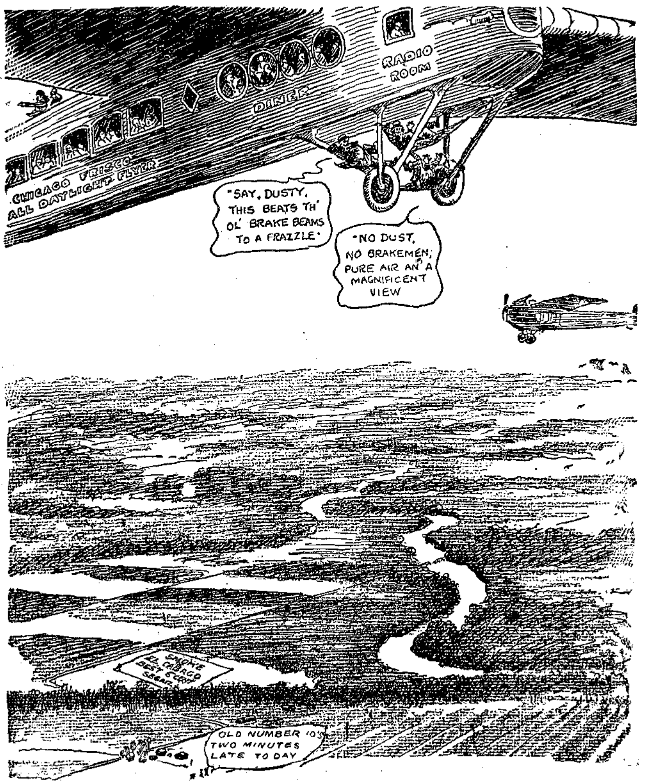
The result of the 1925 tour, points out the Davenport *Democrat*, "brought many changes to airplanes and cities alike." Last year, we are told, only one ship on the tour was equipped with air-cooled motors. This year seven machines were so equipped. "In 1925," says a Detroit dispatch to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "many of the airplanes entered were manifestly unsuited to commercial air transportation; this year's ships were distinctly characteristic of the advances in design made during the last twelve months. Every machine at the Ford airport was a real commercial airplane with genuine air transport possibilities." Furthermore, writes Mr. Wymer in the Detroit *News:*



After a map in the *Free Press* (Detroit)

THE ROUTE OF THE AERIAL GLIDDEN TOURISTS OF 1926

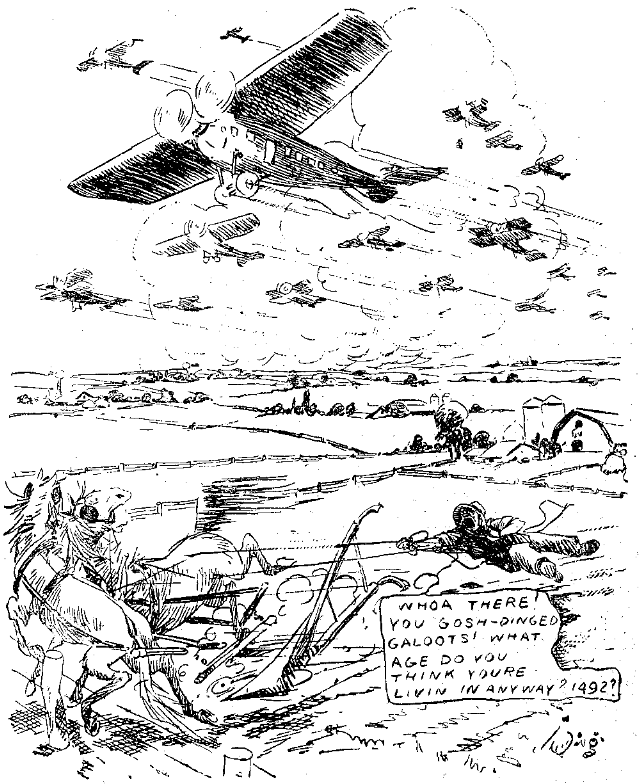
In the Second Annual Commercial Airplane Reliability Tour—called by flying men simply the Ford Tour—nineteen out of twenty-three machines officially entered completed the tour of 2,545 miles, visiting fourteen cities (beginning and ending at Detroit), and flying over ten States. The figures show the distance in miles between stops.


RADIO ROOM
DINING
CHICAGO FRISCO ALL DAYLIGHT FLYER
"SAY, DUSTY, THIS BEATS TH' OL' BRAKE BEAMS TO A FRAZZLE"
"NO DUST, NO BRAKEMEN, PURE AIR AN' A MAGNIFICENT VIEW"
SMOKE EL CABAGO BEST 6 CENT SEGAR
OLD NUMBER 10'S TWO MINUTES LATE TO DAY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyright, U. S. by the Chicago *Tribune*

HOBOES ON THE FUTURE AIRWAYS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*


WHOA THERE! YOU GOSH-DINGED GALOOTS! WHAT AGE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE LIVIN IN ANYWAY? 1492?
Ding

WE MAY JUST AS WELL BE GETTING USED TO 'EM

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register.*

FLIGHTS OF FANCY

"The results of the 1925 tour were very evident during this year's flight. Cities that last year had poor airports and but little knowledge of commercial aviation and airplanes, this year have perfect airports and a lively and intelligent enthusiasm for aviation.

"Kalamazoo now is building a $100,000 airport. Last year it had none. Chicago now has a municipal airport on the southwest side of the city, and is endeavoring to build one on the lake front in the heart of the city. The same situation exists at Milwaukee. The St. Paul council has just voted $295,000 for a municipal airport. All of this, it is conceded, has been due to the tour.

"Des Moines has a proposition before the City Council to purchase a field. Lincoln, Wichita, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Moline have improved their airports. Indianapolis is raising sufficient funds to convert the inside area of the Speedway into an airport. Cincinnati has the Lunken airport. Fort Wayne is enlarging and improving the municipal flying field, and Cleveland has its huge municipal airport."

The winner of the recent tour, Walter H. Beech of Wichita, Kansas, scored 4,043.4 points, and L. G. Meister, of Detroit, who came in second, was credited with 2,972.1 points. "Beech's performance," says a Detroit dispatch to the New York *Times*, "is the story of an exceptional plane completely equipped with navigation instruments, flown by a competent pilot, and navigated by an expert." In another dispatch the Detroit *News* correspondent tells us that—

"The points are figured according to a formula reckoned to be fair to each ship on the tour, despite its load-carrying capacity and its speed. The load, times the miles per hour of the ship, divided by the number of seconds necessary for the ship to take off from the ground and land, divided by the motor displacement, equals the points. For each cubic inch of motor displacement the ship must carry one-half pound of load. This formula has given each ship a point factor. The point factor times the average speed gives the number of points per leg.

"Beech, who carried a load of 600 pounds, had a point factor of 2.32, while Meister, who carried an 800-pound load, had a point factor of 2.42. Both planes were equipped with Wright Whirlwind 200-horse-power air-cooled engines."

To H. G. McCarroll, manager of the Ford Tour, the machines proved that "commercial airplanes can travel long distances, carrying loads of freight, mail, or passengers, both speedily and efficiently." The average "hop" during the recent tour, it should be explained, was 182 miles, the longest flight—between Milwaukee and St. Paul—being roughly 300 miles. More than a million persons, some of whom never before saw an airplane, are said to have inspected the machines at close range. Each city on the route donated $1,000 to the general prize fund of $20,000, and various railroads ran excursion trains to the cities on the route.

As a result of the recent tour, the Dallas *News* sees the commercial airplane "emerging from the racing stage to the reliability stage." The tour revealed many needs, observes the Detroit *News*, "and, after all, that is what it was for." To quote the Wichita *Beacon*, published in the city which Walter Beech, winner of the tour, calls home:

"The Ford Reliability Tour was planned to test various types of airplanes for long-distance flights and general reliability. It was in this way that automobiles were brought to their present stage of perfection.

"Most people can remember when the unreliability of an automobile was a matter for jest. The cartoonists were always picturing the motorist down under his car with a monkey-wrench, or changing a tire, or wondering what in Sam Patch had gone wrong with the carbureter. Now the jest has passed. People drive for days and days, with hard going, and have no trouble. The weak places in automobiles were gradually found out by means of long, hard grinds in transcontinental tours and 500-mile races. As the weak places were discovered they were strengthened. By a gradual process of evolution, therefore, the machines are made more and more perfect.

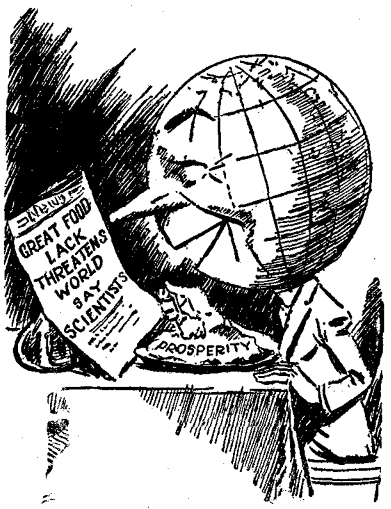
"The airplane is going through the same evolutionary process, and the Ford Reliability Tour is one of the important elements in the strengthening of the modern machine. The planes will get better and better, and in a few years long flights will be common."

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the signs are already at hand that the American public is ready to accept commercial aviation as a safe and efficient means of transportation," and this is also the Kansas City *Star's* conclusion.

WHEN DO WE NOT EAT?

THE WORLD, DULY WARNED by a British scientist that increasing population may soon cause a food shortage, is reassured by American experts, and rewarned by still others—with the total result that, altogether, there seems to be some doubt as to how long we may all have enough to eat. Sir Daniel Hall, addressing the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford, England, started the discussion by a paper on "The Relation Between Cultivated Area and Population," with some remarks on the doctrine of Malthusianism thrown in. "The prediction that food exhaustion will follow increase of population," comments the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "is an old one, but when it is presented by Sir Daniel Hall, foremost British authority on agriculture, it is time to take notice." This will be good news for the farmer, anyway, comments the Louisville *Herald-Post*, for "if anything resembling a food shortage develops, prices of foods are certain to soar. As it is, the farmer is having a hard time the world over." Sir Daniel's prediction, however, according to cabled reports, seems to apply to some period in the not immediate future. The New York *Times* thus summarizes his argument:

> "Sir Daniel shows that altho we have nothing to fear from the exhaustion of the fertility of soils, there are certain sociological considerations to be weighed and grave problems arising from them to be solved.
>
> "'Overpopulation and unemployment have become,' he says, 'terrible realities in this and other countries; many States are finding themselves under pressure to maintain their standard of living against the intrusion of neighboring races propagating recklessly down to the barest margin of sustenance. Again, various studies of the course of prices of wheat have led to the conclusion that before the war the real price was rising continuously, and that this tendency is manifesting itself again, however much the true sequence of prices has latterly been obscured by fluctuations of currency.'
>
> "Sir Daniel insists that under the present system of agriculture more than two acres of land for each unit of increase will be necessary.
>
> "'I can not see where,' he says, 'this new land of the necessary quality is to be found in quantities commensurate with the immediate demand. Doubtless the white races will insist on maintaining their rising standard of living, and will apply deliberate checks to their fertility, a process we already see in action. But the restriction of increase will not take effect all at once, even under economic pressure, and the danger lies in the period preceding the comparative stabilization.'"


GREAT FOOD LACK THREATENS WORLD SAY SCIENTISTS
PROSPERITY

"WELL, I WON'T START WORRYING YET"

—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

Sir Daniel suggests that since it takes more land to raise meat than vegetables, we will probably turn vegetarian. Prohibition, also, will be enforced, since "there would be more land for raising wheat for bread if none were used for raising rye and barley and grapes for drinking purposes." He is "discouraging enough to conclude," as the Philadelphia *Record* points out:

> "I can not help thinking that the race, or the individual, which cuts out meat and alcohol in order to multiply is only a permanent slave type, destined to function like worker bees."

Sir Thomas Middleton, another leading British scientist, reports the New York Evening *Post*, supported Sir Daniel's thesis, and "thought the pressure would be brought to bear in the near future." It providentially happened, however, that a number of American scientists were on the program at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., while these pessimistic predictions were coming from the British Association. The domestic experts at once sent out a reassuring message to the effect that chemists and biologists would develop synthetic foods before allowing the world to go hungry. They practically prophesied "food from sunlight," reports the New York *Times*. Doctor H. E. Barnard, President of the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, was particularly optimistic, asserting, according to *The Times*, that:

> "It is not too soon in the development of the synthetic food industry, to predict that if the need ever comes, the chemist will find a way to convert the light of the sun and nitrogen of the air into food for the human family.
>
> "Thirty men in a factory the size of a city block can produce in the form of yeast as much food value as 1,000 men working on 75,000 acres under ordinary agricultural conditions."
>
> "To the chemist the Malthusian doctrine is but the sad reflection of a pessimistic world."

Here is a Daniel come to the judgment, far superior to Sir Daniel Hall, proclaim a number of our editors. The Washington *Post* adds the testimony of John E. Teeple, of the American Chemical Society, who asserts: "If coal and oil should disappear from the world, we'd get along somehow." "The chances are he is right," says *The Post*, and approvingly quotes Mr. Teeple further:

> "There is no use worrying about waste of nonessentials. Only a few elements, in the chemical sense, are vital to life—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur and phosphorus—which are present in all plants, and a few others found in abundance in the sea. Nothing else matters in the long run."

"The synthetic age is already here," announces the Providence *News*. "Every day we depend more and more on the chemical laboratory and less and less on nature." The New York *World* cheerfully concedes the same fact, commenting: "Why worry? Harassed by the gloomy vaticinations of international statesmen, it is good to take a sun-bath in the faith of the cheerful scientists." The Philadelphia *Public-Ledger* opines that "when people go to table and ask for a little more nitrogen or another helping of sun-rays, these food scares will be over for good," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* concludes:

> "All this seems marvelous; but there is no occasion to accuse the chemists of drawing the long bow. Rubber from gasoline is no more amazing than silk from wood. Perhaps synthetic fruits and vegetables will soon be as common as synthetic gin. It will be a wise man in that day who can tell a chemical tomato or peach from nature's own product."

This pleasant state of affairs is rudely intruded upon by another group of scientific experts who, in articles carried by many of the country's leading papers, deride predictions of a synthetic era. They are "fairy promises," declares H. Foster Bain, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, formerly director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Speaking also at Williamstown, Doctor Bain preached conservation of our present resources, and cast aspersions on the "marvelous synthetic substances the magicians have held up to dazzle our eyes." Doctor Bain's pessimistic opinion is shared by several newspaper commentators.

By far the largest coterie of opinion, however, inclines to the belief that new and better ways of producing the necessaries of life, combined with care in the production of human beings, will be sufficient to take care of the future. Our own present overproduction of farm products is called a proof that food increases with population, whereas, according to the Malthusians, population increases with food. "Barring a world-wide crop failure, the world's dinner-table will be bountifully provided for generations to come," concludes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

About all that America got out of Europe was its Army.—*Asheville Times.*

One can get about everything on credit nowadays excepting money.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

We have more voters than ever before, yet the price of votes is advancing steadily.—*Sacramento Star.*

Judging from the way it takes dictation, Italy must be a nation of stenographers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

At this stage in the proceedings a Presidential possibility isn't necessarily very possible.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Why can't the sentimentalists get the Chicago gangsters to abolish capital punishment?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

"France looking for more citizens," says a succinct cablegram. But obviously not American ones. — *New York Morning Telegraph.*

Old-fashioned courtship has been discovered among the lower animals. So that's where it has gone!—*New York Evening Post.*

A party of spiritualists are going to Egypt to get in touch with the spirit of Jeremiah. What's the matter with Dean Inge?—*Punch.*

Long ago, one-half the world didn't know how the other half lived. That was before the era of a dollar down. — *Buffalo Evening News.*

The pessimistic scientists who predict an overpopulating of the world must have overlooked the activities of the gunmen. — *New York Evening Post.*

An optimist is a man who ees only the initial payment; the pessimist can't overlook the future instalments and the upkeep. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Probably no better device for getting nominations has been hit upon than being dry in dry counties and wet in wet ones.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

The Dempsey-Tunney fight, it is now reported, is to be transferred to the Philadelphia Exposition, thus combining the two sesquicentennials.—*Detroit News.*

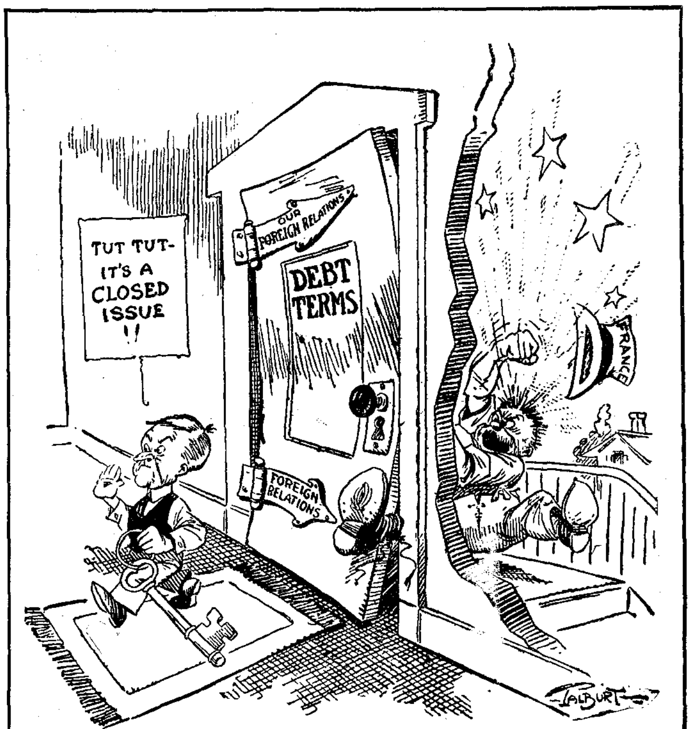
Mr. Ford has invented a new and cheap monoplane. All bolts and nuts are said to be fitted with miniature parachutes to ensure a safe landing for them.—*Punch.*

We used to brag that we won the World War for Europe. It now develops that's whom we did win it for, but we no longer brag about it.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Having given due consideration to the Marne, the Somme, the Aisne, Verdun and the Argonne, the promoters refer to the Dempsey-Tunney fight as the Battle of the Century.—*Detroit News.*

After reading reports of Carmi Thompson's visit, it is plain that the Administration believes the Philippines should be made independent about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Judgment Day.—*Louisville Times.*

After a pleasant quarter of an hour reading Grantland Rice's story about Dempsey's marvelous ability as a prize-fighter, we pause to express a profound wonder over the long memories some of our sporting writers possess.—*Detroit Free Press.*



BUT IT LOOKS LIKE AN AWFUL STRAIN ON THE HINGES

—Talburt in the Cleveland *Press.*

What the home wine-makers want is freedom of the press.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Only Americans have mastered the art of being prosperous tho broke.—*New York Telegram.*

Mr. Baldwin entered his sixtieth year last week, but still hopes to see the end of the coal-strike.—*Punch.*

France is not for sale, says Clemenceau. This will astonish some of the American tourists.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Mr. Hoover says we have recovered from the war. But we haven't recovered much of our loans.—*Dallas News.*

It is getting to the point where some people blame Prohibition for almost as many things as the war.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Anyway, a man can still take a chew without feeling that he should first offer one to the lady. — *Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

After Mr. Coolidge retires to private life, he can take up practically any work but that of training parrots.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

We begin to see why the European nations fight so many wars. It's the easiest way to open a charge account.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Governor Smith takes the firm position that he will absolutely refuse a renomination unless he is renominated.—*New York Evening Post.*

The decision of a United States judge that sea-captains have no power to perform marriages is regarded as reducing the perils of ocean travel.—*Punch.*

More times than not a woman is responsible for her husband's success because of the money she makes it necessary for him to make. — *El Paso Times.*

Still, it isn't entirely true that Americans came out of the World War with nothing. Many of them returned with French cigaret lighters.—*Detroit News.*

One thing about the newly proposed air highways is that they will probably not be all chewed up with repair operations the year round.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The United States will not permit the shipment of guns to Mexico during the present crisis—and rightly. We must do nothing to injure the success of our own crime wave.—*Life.*

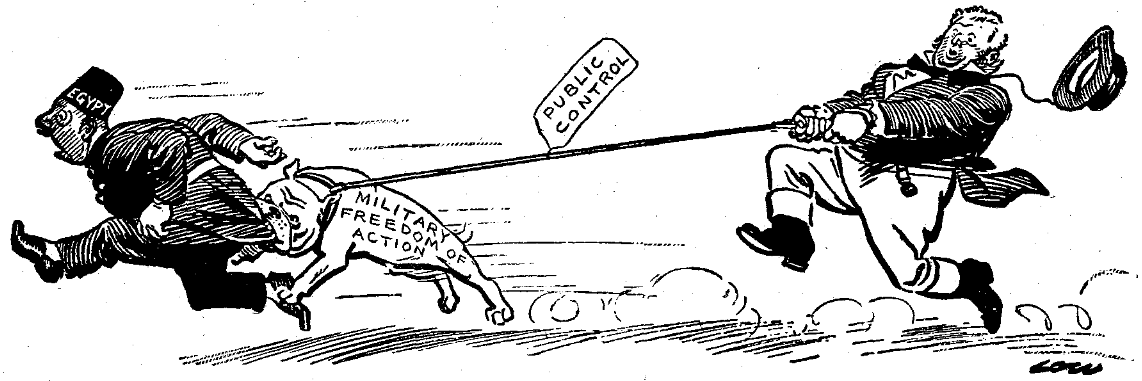
A ban on white bread is proposed as one of Belgium's measures for economy to improve the Belgian franc. We did not know the franc had been living too high.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

"Why don't Americans see America first?" asks one who probably wants to know. Some of the main reasons are bill-boards close along the sides of the highways.—*Nashville Banner.*

If Kalani Kaumehamehakahikikalanynakawahinekuhao, a Hawaiian girl, lived in Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch, a small town in Wales, it would be a brave man who would start a correspondence with her.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

A move to give delivery horses three weeks' summer vacation without stopping their oats has been started in Berlin. This may do very well in Germany, but American horses, owing to motor competition, are not sure enough of their jobs to strike for privileges.—*Chicago Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



A BRITISH VIEW OF THE MORE LENIENT EGYPTIAN POLICY

"The strain on the leash." —*The Star* (London).

BRITAIN'S THORNY EGYPTIAN PROBLEM

EGYPT IS THE HYPHEN which links Britain's Eastern and Western Empires together, in the British view, and that is why it is said Britain can not possibly allow Egypt to govern herself in the "crude fashion which may commend itself to her politicians." She has not only herself as an isolated unit to consider, declares a contributor to *The Nineteenth Century* (London), but must consider the obligations entailed by her geographical position and the vested rights of foreign interests within her gates, which the British are "solemnly pledged to protect." In Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, we are told, the British Government has a very great asset, for he has had great experience in the East, and "will go down in history as the greatest Governor Bombay has ever had." The author of this tribute in *The Nineteenth Century*, J. E. Marshall, goes on to say:

"His handling of the Zaghlul crisis was masterly, but he must be given a free hand to carry out the policy of the British Government. This would strengthen his position enormously. If his hands are in any way tied, the Egyptian politician will bank on it and put every impediment in his way. Lord Cromer was given a free hand, and he succeeded. Let a free hand be extended to Lord Lloyd, and he, too, will succeed.

"In Egypt there are several political parties, but, whether they are Liberal Constitutionalists or Zaghlulists, they all have the same aims—the exodus of the British from Egypt and the handing over of the Sudan. They are all bound to that policy, and the extremists will see that they stick to it. The British Government must have no illusions on this point. None of them will yield in negotiation, but all of them will yield to force. If we are not prepared for this, the alternative is to get out and leave our task to another European Power, always bearing in mind that we can not hold the Sudan without Egypt."

Lord Lloyd is credited by *Correspondence D'Orient* (Paris) with having inaugurated tactics of moderation and lenity in Egypt, and this monthly speaks of the May elections as marking the end of the crisis which developed after the assassination of the Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, and it continues:

"Two facts have dominated the whole evolution of Egyptian politics during recent years. The first is the overwhelming popularity of Zaghlul Pasha, and the absolute preponderance of his party, the Wafd. The second is the refusal of this party to accept the régime inaugurated by the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George on February 28, 1922—a régime which accords Egypt large autonomy, but not the independence promised during the War.

"It will be recalled that after having brought pressure to bear upon Zaghlul Pasha, which meant his exile, the English decided to permit his repatriation and resumption of power. This experience was tragically interrupted by the Sirdar's assassination. Following this crime, the English attempted a reaction by exploiting the minor parties opposed to the Wafd, namely the Liberal Constitutional party and the new party called the Union." But the fragile governmental coalition of the Liberal Constitutionalists and the Unionists was dislocated. The Liberals and their Chief, Zidky Pasha, the Government's strong man, gave up power in order to protest against the absolutist policy pursued by one of King Fuad's counselors, Nashat Pasha. It was then that Lord Lloyd stept upon the scene and compelled Nashat Pasha to withdraw. But this measure did not avail to bring together the Liberals who joined hands with the Wafd and the Nationalists."

The record-breaking triumph of Zaghlul Pasha was to be expected, according to *Correspondence D'Orient*, which adds that the proportions assumed by the wave of Nationalist reaction created a delicate situation. In the combinations agreed upon before the balloting, it is said, Zaghlul Pasha and his party were supposed to assume power immediately, with a Cabinet made up of moderate members, but "in the flush of their victory his partizans were at the point of urging the national hero to overstep his limits." The enthusiasm for Zaghlul became more general, we are informed, as the Nationalist triumph coincided with the verdict of the Court of Assizes acquitting members of the Wafd who were charged with complicity in a movement against the British," but then—

"A rapid and thoroughgoing evolution came about. The British Judge Kershaw resigned in protest against the verdict of the Court of Assizes. A press campaign and the movement of a British battle-ship gave signs of a reversion to rigorous tactics. As a result of these acts Zaghlul Pasha was enabled to hold his partizans together, at least for the time being. In this manner it was possible to effect foreseen compromises.

"Zaghlul Pasha was to assume the Presidency of the Chamber. A coalition ministry was formed, comprising not more than three of Zaghlul's former coadjutors, leaving both the Ministry of the Interior and that of Foreign Affairs in the hands of two out-and-out Liberals, Adly Pasha and Sarwat Pasha.

"The overwhelming success of Zaghlul Pasha has made a deep impression on Great Britain. Immediately as the results of the elections were heard British opinion showed itself favorable to a policy which demanded of Zaghlul and his partizans guaranties reserved under four points by the Egyptian Declaration of Independence in March, 1922. These are: (1) The security of

British Imperial communications (Suez Canal, access to the Sudan). (2) No foreign interference, direct or indirect, in Egyptian affairs. (3) Protection by Great Britain of the interests of foreigners and minorities in Egypt. (4) The status of the Sudan."

The Times of Mesopotamia (Basrah) thinks that perhaps the Zaghlul victory in the latest elections may be taken as a challenge to Lord Lloyd, but it is "the vainest of challenges," according to this newspaper, which continues:

> "Zaghlul Pasha, a bitter enemy of England, altho he found himself and his party in a tremendous majority, also found himself undesired as a Prime Minister. And now he finds himself outside the Cabinet. Britain's interests apart, there is no room for such a person as Zaghlul Pasha in the Government of Egypt. Under the Constitution of 1924 that country was given a limited form of government, but we have seen no indication of an attempt at governing. In the period of trial the Egyptians are failing, and in failing are damaging not only their own country, but British interests also."

A Beirut (Syria) newspaper, *Al-Ahrar*, declares that Zaghlul Pasha abandoned the idea of forming a ministry not because of fear, but with the sole purpose of smoothing the way for his country's progress, and, it is recalled that—

> "It was in the Continental Hotel that Zaghlul Pasha was given a huge reception in honor of his success. On that occasion he made a speech in which he announced his withdrawal from the arena. He declared that he would refuse to head the Ministry for reasons of health. . . . Thus the Premiership goes to Adly Pasha Yeghen, the leader of the Liberal Constitutionalists, allowing England to breathe freely."

A thumb-nail sketch of Adly Yeghen, the new Egyptian Premier, appears in a Cairo illustrated weekly, *Kullu-Shay*, which tells us that he is a direct descendant on the distaff side, of Mohammed Ali, the founder of the Khedivial dynasty, and it is further related that—

> "He was born in 1864, and lived among his people until he was eighteen years old, when his father took him to Constantinople. After a sojourn of three years there he returned to Cairo to resume his studies first with the Christian Brothers and then with the Jesuits. In 1880 he entered the government service, joining the staff of the translation department in the Ministry of Interior. He was then transferred to the Publications' Department. When Nubar Pasha became Foreign Minister, he was appointed his secretary. There followed a long series of promotions. He then held the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education. In 1921 he was appointed head of a delegation of Ministers sent to London to conclude an agreement between Great Britain and Egypt. It is thus seen that, by virtue of his long preparation in the various governmental departments, Adly Yeghen Pasha is well fitted for the high position to which he has been assigned."

A bitter attack on Britain appears in *La Tribune D'Orient* (Geneva). Obviously it is a newspaper friendly to Zaghlul, which declares that:

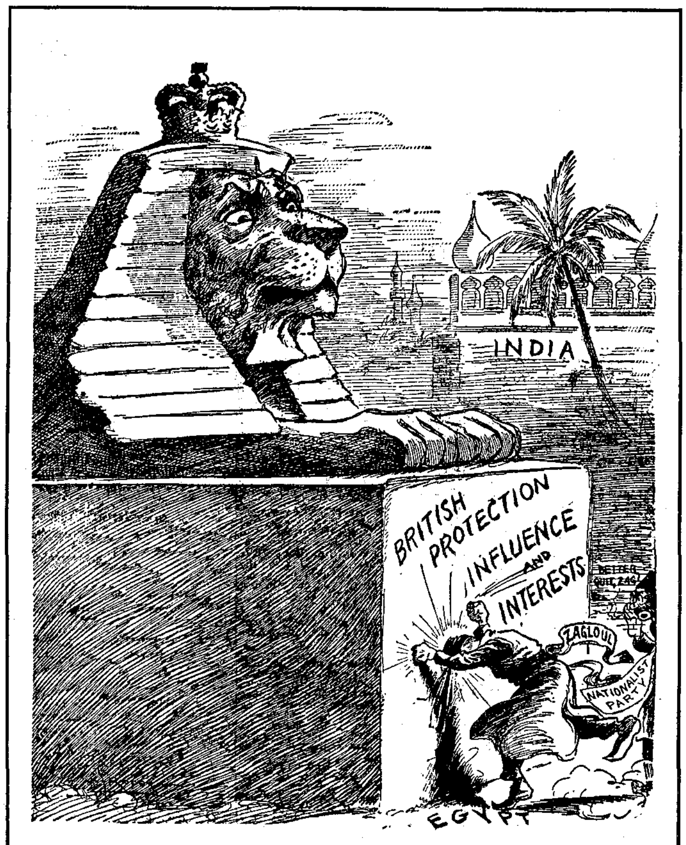
> "The English aggression against Egypt, which dates from the bombardment of Alexandria in July 11, 1882, continues to show its evil effects. Despite the reiterated promise of the British Government to evacuate the Nile Valley, the land of the Pharaohs continues to groan under the yoke of the usurper. Nothing could better illustrate this lamentable situation than the events which are unfolding to-day at Cairo. A peaceful nation resolutely goes to the polls to elect its own mandatories and deputies. As was easily foreseen, those elected are in the great majority Zaghlulists. It was then natural that Saad Zaghlul Pasha, who likewise commands the great majority in Parliament, should form the Cabinet to succeed that of Ahmed Ziwar Pasha. Be it observed that the British sternly opposed this logical and legitimate sequence of things. They even went to the extent of dispatching a cruiser to Egyptian waters, and of giving their fleet at Malta orders to be prepared for any eventuality. But their threat did not stop at that: they contemplated the establishment of the protectorate in Egypt and the abrogation of that country's constitution and Parliament. England has no use whatever for Zaghlul. Whether living or dead, he is always a thorn in her side. In the face of this unreasonableness and these threats, Zaghlul Pasha, in the superior interest of his country, leaves the care of forming the new Cabinet to Adly Yeghen Pasha, while remaining at the head of the Chamber and indirectly dominating the whole situation."

Another and different light from an Egyptian source is shed in an interview in the Manchester *Guardian* with Tewfik Doss Pasha, ex-Minister of Agriculture in Egypt, who is "regarded as the leading anti-Zaghlulist politician," and who is quoted as saying:

> "The present Government in Egypt is a rather curious mixture. It contains two of our ablest and cleanest politicians—Adly Pasha, the Premier, and Sarwat Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The rest of the Government, who are Zaghlulists, in fact, are of an entirely different character. Adly and Sarwat are friends and supporters of the Liberal Constitutional party, to which I belong, and in the formation of which I took part. Our party was originally formed to fight Zaghlulist demagogy, to maintain order and orderly government, and to come to an agreement with Great Britain on the Egyptian question. A little later the Ittahad party was formed, affiliated with the Liberal party, and both parties in coalition formed the Cabinet in December, 1924, and fought together to restore peace and order in the country."

They had almost arrived at that result, we are told, when, most unfortunately, disputes arose between these two parties last summer which led to a break. It was then, Tewfik Doss Pasha says, that some of his Liberal colleagues thought of creating a coalition with the Zaghlulists in the hope that the latter would take a more reasonable view of the situation and help to restore order by following the sound advice of Adly and Sarwat. We read then:

> "I was strongly opposed to the idea, as I was convinced that our principles of government are so different from theirs that the coalition could not succeed, and would probably do more harm than good to Egypt. A coalition was, however, formed, myself and a few other members of the party keeping out of it. Whether I am right or not remains to be seen.
>
> "The present Cabinet was formed, and what has taken place since the last elections suggests, most unfortunately for Egypt, that I was right."



A CANADIAN IDEA OF EGYPT

"Zaghlul Pasha finds it just as immovable as of yore."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

THE PASSING OF A SOVIET "MONSTER"

THE SUDDEN DEATH of Felix Dzerzhinsky, known as the life and soul of the Cheka, or Secret Police of All Russia, is said to have removed from the earth "one of the most horrible monsters who ever polluted it." At the same time sudden death has become so common in Russia, remarks a special correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, that it is inevitably surrounded with mystery whenever it afflicts those prominent in the public eye. Rumor, therefore, has been busy with the death of Dzerzhinsky, we are told, just as it was with the death of Lenin before him. It was years before the real facts attending the murder of the Imperial Family were dragged to light, this informant recalls, and adds that it may well be years before the world is told what really happened to Dzerzhinsky and Lenin. In the London *Evening Standard*, Dean Inge, of St. Paul's, relates that for several years the Cheka has held the Russian people prostrate and speechless with terror, and of Dzerzhinsky he says:

Courtesy of the *ASIA* Magazine

FELIX DZERZHINSKY

Late chief of the Secret Police of All Russia, whose sudden and mysterious death is said to have removed from the earth "one of the most horrible monsters who ever polluted it."

"All the instruments of tyranny known to the Czarist Government were by him given a sharper edge. Swarms of secret police, spies in every street, provocative agents, were kept constantly busy in finding new victims for the executioner. Torture, which had long been banished from Europe, was everywhere employed, with the help of Chinese experts in the art. Some of the tortures seem to have been unknown in the Middle Ages, such as the 'human gloves,' made by tearing the skin off the hands and arms. The numbers judicially murdered far surpass any previous records. It is now five years since the Paris *Gaulois* copied from the Soviet newspapers the butcher's bill between October, 1917, and that date. The number killed then amounted to 1,572,718, most of whom were butchered in cold blood by the revolutionary tribunals. The victims were classified as follows: Bishops, 28; priests, 1,215; professors and teachers, 6,775; doctors, 8,800; Army officers, 54,000; soldiers, 260,000; police officers, 10,000; constabulary, 48,500; landowners, 12,950; intelligentsia and middle-class, 355,350; peasants, 815,000. Dzerzhinsky has been busy since 1921, but no figures of his later massacres are available."

In addition to his office as "the chief executioner of the Soviet Government," as he was called by his enemies, Dzerzhinsky held other very important posts. At one time he was the People's Commissary for the Ways of Communication, it appears, and later he became practically the economic dictator of Russia, when he was President of the Supreme Council of National Economy. It is said by some that his death may entail important results, especially now that the Soviet leaders are quarreling among themselves. A favorable opinion of Dzerzhinsky is exprest by Comrade Lunacharsky, People's Commissary for Public Education, who writes, in *Krassnaya Zviezda*, a Moscow Communist organ, as follows:

"Hatred, desire of vengeance and wrath seethed around Dzerzhinsky. Even we Communists sometimes doubted the wisdom of his policy. 'Did not our terror go too far?' some of us asked. I remember that once, in the Council of People's Commissaries, the pale and calm Dzerzhinsky explained the necessity of his severe, ruthless measures. I do not remember the details of this remarkable speech of his, but I do remember that we were all deeply imprest. I remember the pale face of Kamenev, who whispered to me with a faltering voice: 'Here is a real man!' One could feel at that moment that Dzerzhinsky was a historical figure, a figure equaling Marat. 'When, much later, worried by the fate of the orphaned children of the republic, he caused the organization by the Central Executive Committee of the Commission of Relief for these children, I wrote that Dzerzhinsky had a 'golden heart.' What a storm of indignation was roused by these words of mine among our enemies! Yet, I will repeat it now, as I said then—he was a man with a 'golden heart'—a man who loved men with a great, all-embracing love, as did also Lenin."

As to Dzerzhinsky's "golden heart," anti-Bolshevisk editors are rather skeptical. An anonymous contributor to the Berlin *Rul*, who has spent many years in the Red Moscow, writes in this newspaper:

"Moscow is always full of gossip about the private life of the living and the dead Soviet potentates. This is not, however, the case with Dzerzhinsky. Nothing has ever been said about him. This must be ascribed to two causes. First, he had no private life at all. His miserable existence was surrounded with such secrecy as no 'counter-revolutionist' has ever known. Second, he was feared by all, the powerful and the weak alike, to such an extent that one dared not question any one about him, or even to mention his name. Communists shuddered with fright in his presence. The greatest organization of espionage in the world which he had created, enabled him to gather such information on the past and present of his party comrades, and to learn the details of their life, so that all of them felt themselves in his power. Each Communist knew that Dzerzhinsky could remove him at any moment without resorting to arrest or court trial. Dzerzhinsky was considered by many as a pitiless secret poisoner. Of this we will perhaps learn something definite in time from the memoirs of Soviet physicians who performed the autopsy on the bodies of such Soviet dignitaries as the late Abrikossov, Karpov, and others. It can not be doubted that many of the Communist leaders learned of Dzerzhinsky's death with a sigh of relief."

Further on this writer tells us that he once met Dzerzhinsky personally. He had to make an official communication to the dreaded Chief of the Cheka on the position of a nationalized enterprise, of which he was the manager, and he relates:

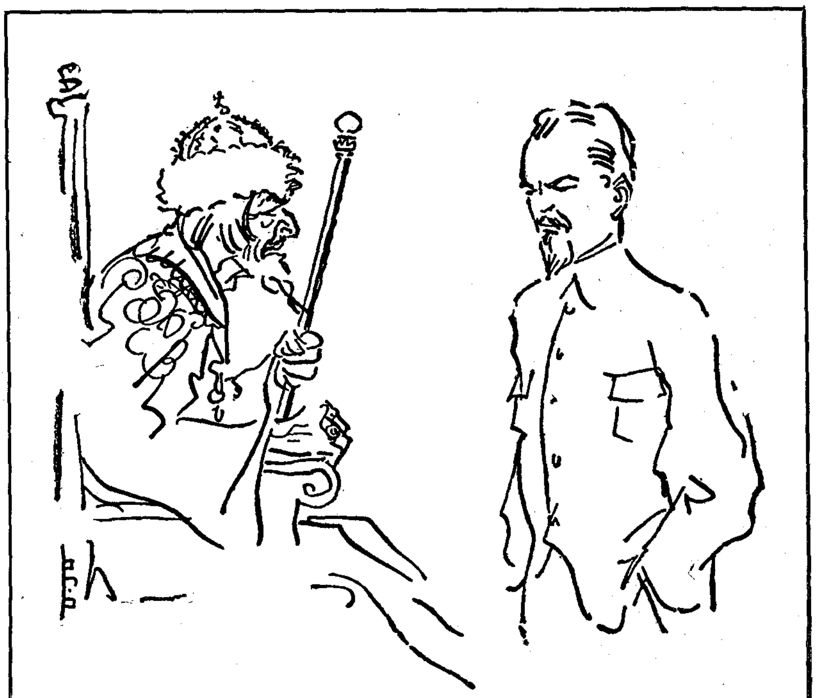
"I am not a coward. I have faced danger and death more than once, but I have never lost self-control. My judgment remained clear, even when I was cross-examined in the Cheka. But under Dzerzhinsky's icy gaze, it was extremely difficult to keep my thoughts in order and to answer the questions asked by Rykov, who also was present. It seemed to me that Dzerzhinsky's eyes pierced me like the X-ray and sank deeply into the stone wall that was behind me. If you want to know what Dzerzhinsky's eyes were like, go to a zoo and look into the eyes of a crocodile."

The Conservative and Nationalist *Vozrozhdienie* (Paris) says:

> "Dzerzhinsky's death leaves Stalin, leader of the Communist party, alone and deprives him of support. Hence it is bound to increase misunderstandings and quarrels between the 'Right' and 'Left' groups of the party, a thing of which Communists are very much afraid. Add to this that the conflict of personal ambitions and vanities will now assume much greater proportions in the ranks of the Communist party. . . . Then you will understand that his death will unavoidably hasten the decomposition of this party, a process which has been slowly going on for quite some time."

The Democratic *Posliednia Novosti* (Paris) devotes a long editorial to Dzerzhinsky, and tells us that in the years when the Soviet Government lacked stability, it needed a ruthless man, and this journal adds:

> "In order to carry out the policy of Red Terror, that is to say, the policy of extermination suggested by cowardice, a man was required who would be able, as Dzerzhinsky was, to order the execution of a fourteen-year-old girl who had thrown a stone at him; a man who in one day accomplished the execution of one thousand innocent 'hostages of bourgeoisie.'"



WELCOMING DZERZHINSKY IN THE OTHER WORLD

IVAN THE TERRIBLE: "At last I meet a man after my own heart!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

TO REDEEM JAPAN'S PARIAHS

BETWEEN TWO AND THREE MILLION Japanese form what is known as the "eta," who are the untouchables or pariahs, and who, through no fault of their own, we are told, and through no taint like that of leprosy, but solely because they have been born into it, are members of a class which is set apart as outcast and unapproachable. But now a movement is under way, we learn, to put these people on a plane of perfect equality with the rest of the Japanese. The Tokyo correspondent of the Shanghai *North China Herald* relates that this project has been organized by a society made up of members of the Japanese Diet, and the leader of the movement is Ranei Arima, son of Count Arima, member of the House of Peers. Many politicians and newspapers have championed the cause of Japan's submerged class, it seems, but the eta are still segregated in the country villages, and practically live their own life. What really tends to make the eta of to-day a distinct class from the rest of Japanese society, says this correspondent, is their environment—the segregation forced on them. He informs us further:

> "Altho suffering from the same cruel disabilities that the pariahs of India suffer from, there is no direct connection between India and Japan as to the origin of the despised classes, except, perhaps, a common idea of purification and avoidance of the defilement.
>
> "For centuries the eta have been treated with cruel discrimination. No eta was allowed to live among other Japanese; eta children had to go to separate schools; the eta could not hold public office; altho subject to conscription, no eta was permitted to rise above the ranks, no Japanese will dare employ an eta directly, no inn or lodging-house will accommodate a person of this class for fear of losing all trade; no eating-house will cater to the needs of this community.
>
> "There are no physical or racial characteristics that differentiate the eta from the rest of the Japanese. They are not of alien origin, according to Japanese historians. Their position as outcasts is entirely due to the social ostracism with which they have been treated for generations past.
>
> "The race and class consciousness that came in the wake of the war inspired the eta to demand a position of equality with the rest of the nation. The demand was treated with scorn and, in 1922, pitched battles followed between Japanese villagers and eta, resulting in many casualties on either side.
>
> "Fifty years ago, the late Emperor Meiji issued a Rescript putting the four classes then existing in Japan—the samurai (warriors), farmers, artizans and merchants—on a footing of equality. The eta were included among the artizans, but their equality was merely on paper. The rest of the nation has stubbornly refused to regard them as equals."

Religion was the primary cause why these people were forced into isolation, and afterwards regarded as outcasts, we read further, but it is noted that many hundred years ago the eta were a privileged class to whom was entrusted the funeral obsequies of an Emperor. The priesthood were jealous of the influence this class had in Court circles, it is said, and so managed matters that the eta were degraded, declared filthy, and afterwards relegated to such pursuits as grave-digging, the slaughtering of oxen, and the making of hide and leather goods, all of which were considered to be polluting. We read then:

> "Just as other despised classes or races, when given a fair opportunity, have done, the eta have, by dint of toil and self-sacrifice, considerably elevated their position since the Rescript of the Emperor Meiji, fifty years ago. Their very sufferings, the ostracism, discrimination and insults they have been subjected to, only proved incentives for them to rise above their circumstances. The granting of the franchise to all adult Japanese males has, further, automatically advanced the status of the eta people who, legally, are every whit the equals of the rest of the Japanese.
>
> "The Government is very anxious that the eta be received by the rest of the people in a proper manner. For one thing, the authorities do not want between two and three millions to form a festering canker of discontent in the nation. For another, there are reports that the Bolsheviks and the radical elements are trying to make capital out of the woes of the eta.
>
> "The problem of the eta, however, is not one that legislation alone can solve. Their plight is one of the pitiful results to be met with in the East, when religion has been distorted by a corrupt priesthood. The leaders of the present movement to remove the iron laws of caste which endeavor to prevent the eta rising out of the status into which they have been born are not over-optimistic. They fully realize that prejudices, such as these, die hard in the East, especially prejudices that are handed down through the centuries. They accordingly propose to go to work by raising the economic status of the eta, rather than by attempting to deal with this problem on the social plane."

BRITISH FEARS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY

THE COMPLETE CHANGE in the French attitude toward Germany is said to amaze political observers in constant touch with influential circles in Paris. The revengeful spirit of former years has evaporated, we are told, and the cooperation of France and Germany is considered "inevitable and desirable." But the question is, apparently: "How can the German offers of cooperation be used to the best advantage to strengthen the position of France in economic and political relations?" This is the problem noted by a contributor to *The Fortnightly Review* (London), who writes under the prophetic pseudonym of "Augur," and assures us that it is Germany which is making all the advances toward France, and is the active partner in the game leading toward a closer and more friendly contact between the two great Continental Powers. According to this informant the attitude of France is that of a cool observer who waits for things to happen, and does not lose, for a moment, the capacity of dispassionate judgment.

It is pointed out, then, that Germany has ceased to be "the passive object" for the experiments of the victorious signatories of the Versailles Treaty, and her entry into the League of Nations, it is predicted, will finally reestablish her as a full member of the Concert of Europe. Already she is preparing to claim the pristine advantages of her privileged position in the center of the Continent, "Augur" avers, and in order to show the growing energy of Germany's political effort and her confidence in her own powers, he adduces the following facts "until now more or less unknown to the public." They are said to prove the German desire to play a part in the affairs of Europe and incidentally to further German interests wherever possible, and here they are:

> "1. About eight months ago the German Government, acting through the President of the Reichsbank, made a tentative offer to assist the Belgian Government in the latter's financial difficulties by helping to revalorize the milliards of worthless German marks left in Belgium by the Army of Occupation. The fact that this offer could not be entertained does not make it less interesting, all the more if we consider that the compensation demanded for Germany was the return of the territories of Eupen and Malmedy, lost to Belgium after the war.
>
> "2. In February last, through a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the German Government took soundings in Warsaw in regard to the following offer: The Reichsbank would take a considerable share in a loan intended to set Polish finances on an absolutely solid basis. In return the Polish Government was asked to agree to a change in the state of affairs in the corridor to Danzig. The territory of the Free City of Danzig would have to be increased so as to include the most northern of the railway lines which across the corridor connect Germany proper with Eastern Prussia. The German Government would surrender all its treaty rights for transit by other lines if its right of unrestricted passage through the enlarged territory of Danzig were admitted. The Polish Government did not see its way to entertain the idea of any alteration in the status of the corridor. But that the offer was made in Warsaw with the knowledge of the German Government is confirmed by a conversation of Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, with Mr. Kemmerer, the chief American financial expert in Poland.
>
> "3. When Mr. Schacht came to London immediately after the General Strike he mentioned to Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, a plan to supply the French Government with considerable funds by way of a national voluntary loan in Germany, having for its object the acquisition of one of the French colonies in West Africa. Mr. Norman is said to have turned down this suggestion by expressing the view that it would interfere with the transfer operations under the Dawes Plan.
>
> "4. There is reason to believe that a few weeks ago Mr. Schacht renewed his offer of financial assistance to the French Government, and especially of support for stabilization of the franc. This time the countervalue to be received by Germany was said to be an immediate evacuation of the second and third zones in the Rhineland which remain yet in Allied occupation under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.
>
> "5. Several months ago, when the controversy between France and Italy on the subject of the exact meaning of the new Anglo-Italian agreement on spheres of influence in Abyssinia was at its height, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris indicated to the Quai d'Orsay the interest which his Government took in preserving the principle of the open door in that part of Africa, and in the preservation of the rights of Abyssinia as a sovereign State and a member of the League of Nations."

These few examples, chosen because until now they have more or less escaped public attention, "Augur" goes on to say, do not exhaust the list which might be compiled of the perfectly legitimate efforts of the German Government to establish itself "in all directions as the arbiter of affairs in Europe." The treaty with the Soviet Union may well come into this category, we are told, and mention is made of the continuation of German effort to encircle Czecho-Slovakia by a control of Austrian politics and an influence over the politics of Hungary. Officially the annexation of Austria by Germany is ruled out for the time, it is said, but, in fact, Vienna is "in the power of Berlin," and Dr. Benes and his practically minded colleagues have no illusions on the true state of affairs in Vienna and in Budapest. The Little Entente is obliged to count with Germany, it is asserted, and all the more so because French influence, or rather the faith in the power of French support, has of late been waning. This writer then relates that:

> "When Mr. Briand in Geneva last March, at the urgent demand of Sir Austen Chamberlain, refrained from pronouncing his flaming requisitory against the Hungarian Government for the famous bank-note forgeries, he antagonized the Czechs and other representatives of the States which are the neighbors of Hungary. We are certain that from that moment dates the marked increase of German influence at Prague. The same applies to Warsaw, where the Germans are showing a conciliatory spirit in the question of the new commercial treaty."

Now the disconcerting thing about Germany's present activities in Europe, "Augur" believes, is that they are placed to such a great extent in the plane of economics, and therefore are immune from diplomatic intervention by third parties. So the drawing together of France and Germany, he points out, is proceeding entirely along the lines of material interests, and the economic link between the two States is the Rhineland.

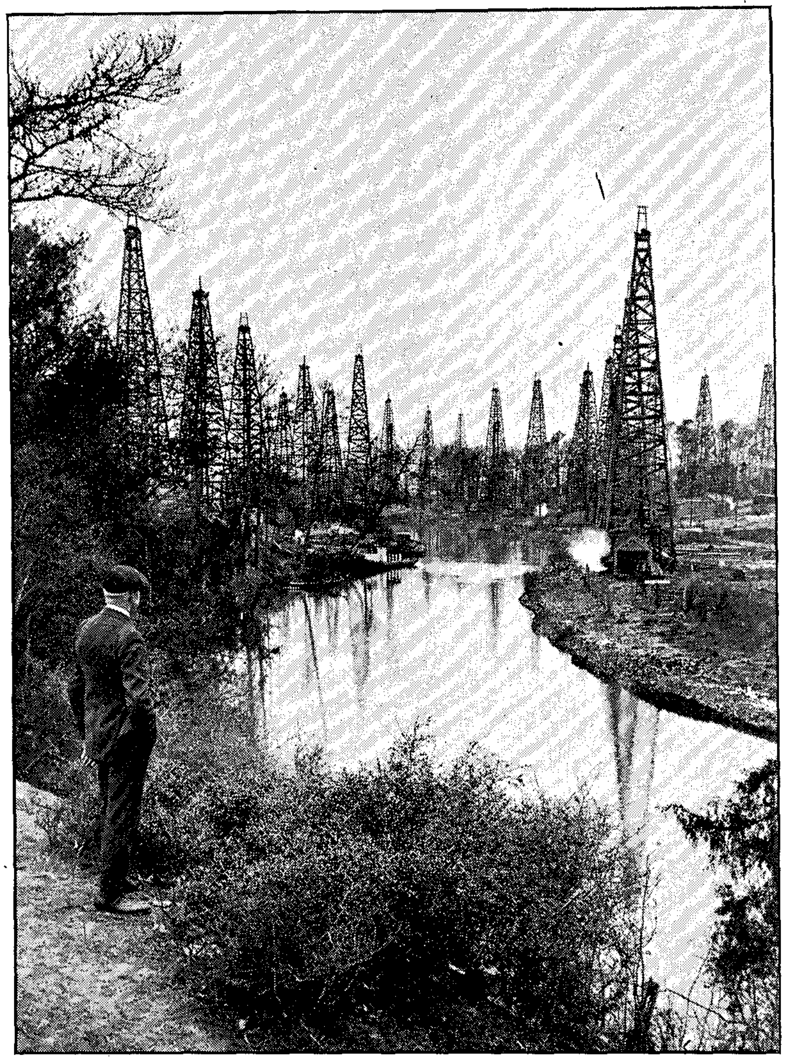
An all-important question from the British view, it is stated, is what influence Franco-German friendship may have on the relations of Great Britain with the rest of Europe. While the British Government and the British people can not feel anything but satisfaction at the growing friendliness between the German and French Governments and their people, we are told, it is necessary for Britain to be on the alert to see that this friendliness does not assume a form harmful to British interests, and this writer continues:

> "We have explained endlessly that the *entente* with France is necessary to Great Britain and to the British Empire. This view will no doubt be taken by the spokesmen of the Mother Country at the coming Imperial Conference in October. The alternative—the impossible alternative—is for every adult Britisher to become a soldier or sailor and to quadruple our expenses for the fighting services. The *entente* with France is necessary, therefore, because, first of all, it is an essential element of defense for the heart of the Empire, Great Britain herself, and secondly, because French cooperation is invaluable to maintain the security of our principal line of communications with the outlying vital parts of the Empire—the route through the Mediterranean.
>
> "In view of the improvement of Franco-German relations it is unfortunate that the Franco-British Entente has been allowed to base itself all these years on the idea that the interest of France in the combination depends on her anxiety for the security of the Rhine frontier. If the Germans contrive to persuade the French, rightly or wrongly, that no danger menaces them from the East, it is evident that the interest of France in the *entente* with Great Britain will decrease in proportion."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PLENTY OF OIL IN SIGHT?

FEARS OF AN APPROACHING FUEL FAMINE, so far as petroleum is concerned, are unwarranted, believes James O. Lewis, late chief of the Petroleum Division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Writing in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), Mr. Lewis calls attention to the fact that the oil-pools of the world are nowhere near exhaustion, that great deposits doubtless exist in regions yet unexplored, that improved methods of extraction will recover from existing deposits many times the quantity already removed, and that enormous quantities of oil now locked up in shales, have hardly yet been touched. Fears of a failure of our petroleum resources, he thinks, arise from a misapprehension, which is in part the consequence of a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of repeated warnings broadcasted by government geologists and others to the effect that, at the present rates of consumption and under the prevailing practises in the oil-producing industry, the supplies of crude oil existing in our oil-fields would last us but a few years longer. He goes on:



Photograph by Ewing Galloway, New York

"A SERIOUS DEPLETION OF OUR OIL SUPPLY IS INCONCEIVABLE"

Despite such intensive extraction as is shown in this scene in a Texas oil-field, declares Mr. James O. Lewis, a petroleum expert

"Perhaps the situation may be summarized as follows: Supplies of cheap, 'flush' oil from new pools can not be counted on to meet all demands for many years to come; other undeveloped sources of supply are incomparably greater than the resources from which oil has been obtained up to this time, and these latent resources should meet all our more essential needs indefinitely—among these needs being fuel oil for oil-engines; and, when it becomes necessary to rely on these latent resources, higher, yet not excessively high prices, may be expected for petroleum products. Higher prices at such times will, no doubt, cause many users of cheap fuel oil to revert to the use of coal or to other alternative sources of heat and power. Even so, the oil-engine will have such a margin of advantage over the other users of fuel oil that it will be able to cômpete successfully for supplies under well-nigh every conceivable contingency.

"In their endeavors to reduce the statements of government geologists and other authorities to the limitations of headlines, the newspapers have omitted all explanations or qualifications, and therefore these captions have proved misleading. It has been the purpose of the experts merely to forewarn the country—not to alarm. That these well-intended efforts have been misinterpreted is not surprizing when we consider the complexity of the problem and the difficulties incident to presenting conditions in the oil industry in an adequate way to the uninformed general public. When the whole story is told and its lesson grasped, then the future does not appear in an alarming light.

"To the oil-engine owner, the subject resolves itself into two questions: What will be the future supply of oil? What will be the competitive position of the oil-engine for such supplies as may then be available?

"For some years in the recent past there was an oversupply of crude oil. Periods of overproduction have alternated with periods of undersupply, and no one can foretell how these changing circumstances may succeed one another or how long each will endure. It is obvious, however, that eventually new pools can no longer be found fast enough to offset the decline of old wells.

"Generally speaking, 50 per cent. of the production to-day is drawn from about 4 per cent. of the wells that average less than a year in age. Our oil needs can be met only through the continued discovery of new pools; but, at the rate that these pools are being searched out, it is obvious that the time is not far distant when the production of the country as a whole must pass the peak.

"Were there no other resources, the situation might be alarming; but latent resources are numerous, and our future oil needs will be met from the sum of them.

"What are these other resources? First of all, it will be necessary to increase importations of oil from foreign countries—principally from South America. These and other fields have been but barely scratched to date, and with much of the earth's surface not explored at all for oil, large imports can be confidently expected for many years to come.

"Let it be emphasized that we are by no means likely to be dependent upon foreign sources. We know that but a fraction of the oil underground in any of the domestic fields is being extracted by the methods commonly employed. By two different processes oil extraction has been increased in some wells from two to four times and under profitable commercial conditions, and a third process has been worked out which has proved of practical success in Europe. The oil remaining in the sand—after mining by the usual methods—varies from three to nine times more than the oil already extracted. What increase may be looked for can not now be fixt with any certainty; but it is clear that a tremendous increase in the yield will come from existing oil-fields, spread over many years in the form of a stable, moderately priced production. The most important latent resource of fuel oil is our oil-shales. These exist in enormous measures in both the eastern and the western parts of the country. Oil-shale resembles a poor grade of cannel coal; and to obtain the contained oil it is necessary to mine, to crush, and to retort the shale. Oil from oil-shales will be available shortly, but in relatively small quantities; and the output will gradually supplement our other sources of supply as the technique is developed which will render practicable the commercial extraction of this oil on a suitable scale.

"Other promising sources of liquid fuel are oils produced by the low-temperature distillation of coal as well as alcohols from various waste vegetable products and other sources. Any product that will replace gasoline will have its effect upon existing fuel oil because much of the gasoline now available is obtained by processing fuel oil.

"The outstanding fact is that the future supply of liquid fuel can be drawn from large and varied sources, and the utilization of these is now merely awaiting demand. In short, a serious depletion of our oil supply is inconceivable in view of the known facts and the avenues of relief which have been opened up in part and which are susceptible of nearly unlimited development."

THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE AS A DANGER SPOT

THE HOOSIER POET RILEY has immortalized the place where the neighborhood boys congregated daily to perform those aquatic stunts dear to their hearts, and the poem will ever remain a classic, says a contributor to *Ohio Health News* (Columbus). The old gang which splashed and played around the Hoosier swimming-hole is now grown to manhood, and has boys of its own who may patronize the same old hole, but, they must, perforce, take a risk their fathers did not. He goes on:

"In proportion as the density of population increases so does the pollution of streams, unless prevented by stringent, well-enforced laws. Pollution spells disease, principally of the intestinal canal, tho other avenues of infection are frequently invaded. Swimming is a most healthful exercise when performed in clean water. It brings into play every muscle in the body and permits the body to be bathed in sunlight as well as wind and water, all three having very desirable influences when properly indulged in. But what boy ever 'went in' without getting water in eyes, nose, or mouth? In the words of the gang: 'It can't be did.' And the water getting into mouth and nose is frequently swallowed in part or in whole, and therein lies the danger of the old swimming-hole.

"Too often the people up-stream from the swimming place are careless about the disposal of human excreta, and this is deposited more or less directly into the stream to be carried down to enter the intestinal tract of the swimmer. Due caution should be exercised in selecting swimming places. Flow and current must be considered and investigated, and the watershed or supply inspected for sources of typhoid, the most-to-be-dreaded of water-borne diseases in this latitude. Too much care can not be exercised by owners or operators of camps, resorts, parks, beaches, or swimming-holes of any description. The transient as well as the resident is exposed to this contamination just in proportion to his stay, and it is the susceptible among them who run the risk of typhoid fever.

"Immunization is the logical method of obviating the danger from typhoid in the swimming-hole. It would be a grossly polluted stream which could overcome this barrier, and it would not require complex laboratory methods to detect the pollution—not if your eyes and nose were functioning properly. But it is the apparently clean stream which catches the most victims. It is so easy to say 'it looks good to me, and I'll take a chance, anyhow.' Better be safe than sorry.

"Not every stream is polluted to a dangerous extent, and there is no desire to rob boyhood of the pleasures of the 'swimmin' hole,' but swimmers need not run this risk if they exercise good judgment. The seashore holds the same menace of infection as the fresh-water hole, and anti-typhoid vaccination offers the surest means of preventing the disease unless the susceptible individual wishes to forego the pleasure of swimming.

"In making his search for the source of contamination and modes of infection, the health commissioner should by no means forget 'The Old Swimmin' Hole.'"

HOW BEES TALK

THE FEET OF BEES are their organs of communication, believes Dr. Karl Von Frisch, a German entomologist. In talking, they do not touch one another, but deliver their message by what we would call a kind of dance. Says Ruby Denton, writing in *Our Dumb Animals* (Boston):

"The method used in his research is as interesting almost as the discovery itself. The doctor first built several hives entirely of glass, so that he could see exactly what was going on in them. He made small doors to these hives in order to let the bees in and out as he wished. He placed the hives on one side of his garden, on the opposite side of which was a small patch of clover in bloom. Then, between the hives and the clover patch, he built a screen maze, or labyrinth, a place full of intricate passageways which covered the entire garden.

"This done, he lifted up a small door of one of the hives, letting one bee out. With some very bright red coloring material he painted a red cross upon the back of this bee, so that he would be able to distinguish it from the rest. He then released the marked bee to travel through the network of passages in search of food. It went on its journey, baffled at times by enclosures and blind alleys, but it kept on and on, retracing its steps time after time, until it finally succeeded in reaching the clover patch.

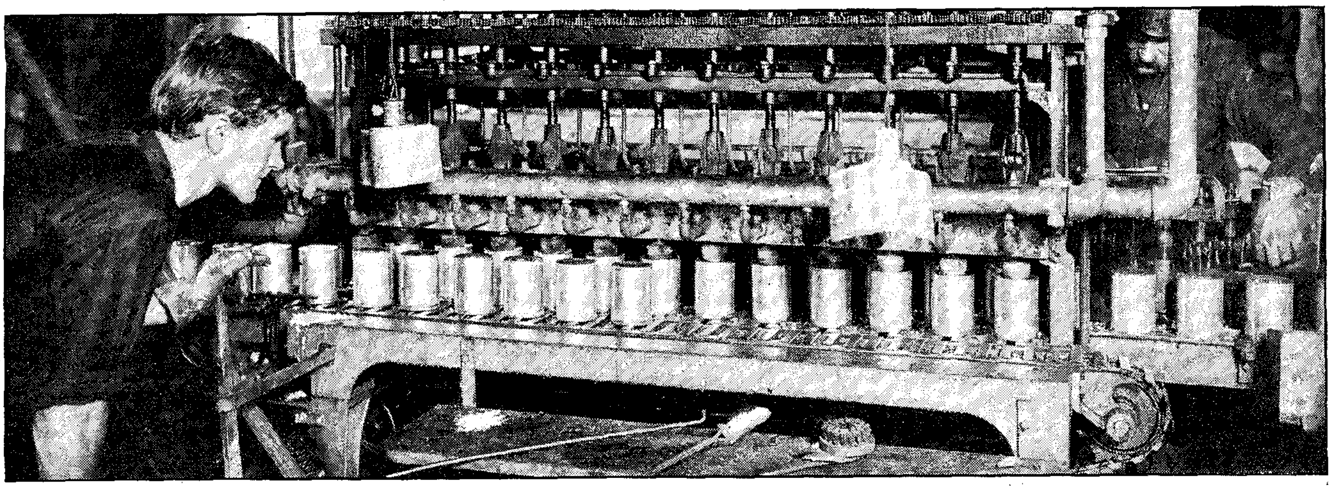
"After it had gathered a load of nectar, it flew quickly back through the elaborate channels to the glass hive, where Dr. Frisch opened the little door and let the wanderer in. The scientist kept his eye on the marked bee in the glass hive by means of a large magnifying glass resembling a reading-glass. It was then that the entomologist received the surprize of his life. The bee with the red cross moved its feet and wings up and down in a peculiar rhythmic fashion, and no sooner had it made this movement than all the other bees around it went through exactly the same antics.

"Shortly afterward, Dr. Frisch opened the hive. The bee with the brilliant red cross on its back came out, followed by a host of other workers. The marked bee, continuing to lead the way, took the other bees to the clover patch without any difficulty. And from that time on, all the bees could traverse the intricate maze without going into a blind alley or losing any time. Through further observation, Dr. Frisch learned that bees have different movements and act in different ways, according to the story they wish to tell. When angry, for instance, they move in a peculiar zigzag fashion.

"Still further study and observation revealed that the bee does not work all the time, as was previously believed, but takes time for rest and play. So the bee, altho it does not realize that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' instinctively carries out that idea. Nevertheless, when it works, it works with all its might. Only in war times do humans come near approaching the strenuous activities of the bee.

"The bee often works both day and night, gathering the pollen and nectar during the daytime and helping to fan the nectar with its wings during the night, to make the sweet fluid thicker by evaporation. One good authority says that it takes twenty thousand bees to make a single pound of honey. It also takes five pounds of the sweet and precious nectar from the flowers to make one pound of honey. So, altho the bee does not always work, in accordance with the latest scientific investigations, the phrase 'busy as a bee' still retains its full significance."

CURIOUS EFFECT OF EXTREME COLD ON MERCURY—It is a commonplace matter of knowledge that all materials offer a certain amount of resistance to an electrical current, and that this varies within wide limits between those known as good conductors and those classed as insulating substances. But it is beginning to be known that the amount of resistance in any given material may differ under differing circumstances. According to a note in a recent number of *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig) the late Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, made a special study of the effect of extreme cold on the electrical resistance of quicksilver. He found that below a certain degree of cold, which he termed the critical temperature, not only mercury, but also tin and lead, neither of which is classed as a good conductor, practically ceased to offer resistance to the electric current.



By courtesy of *The American Exporter*

SOLDERING ON THE TOPS—THE HARDEST PART OF CAN-MAKING

HOW FOODS ARE CANNED

MODERN SCIENCE and wonderful mechanical devices make it possible to transform in less than two hours a raw food product into a complete package, ready for export to the ends of the earth, writes Thaddeus S. Dayton in *The American Exporter* (New York). Machinery or the canning of foods makes available a continuous supply of fruits, vegetables, milk and fish from those parts of the world that produce the highest quality in the greatest abundance. It bridges the gap between seasons. We read:

"Canning foods on a large scale is a comparatively new ndustry. Canned peas, for instance, were practically unknown seventy-five years ago; so were canned corn, canned tomatoes, and many other articles of food that are in daily use to-day. The enormous production and world-wide distribution of canned foods has been due to the invention of machinery for producing them. While this, of course, was a process of gradual evolution, it has been developed until to-day the automatic devices for preserving, canning, and packing are as dexterous as human hands.

"Peas, for example, with skins, dirt, gravel, and so forth, just as they come from the field where the vines grow, are put into a series of machines and come out shelled, clean and bright. They go through a grader, and when they come out all the little ones are together, and all the big ones are together. Nothing is wasted. The pods are elevated into silos and become ensilage for the winter food of cattle.

"Each of these operations sounds simple, but their success and thoroughness depend on the excellence of the machinery. The diameter of the grader, for instance, the rate at which it is fed, the number of sieves and their arrangement, their slope, the speed, the space required, and the accessibility for cleaning have all been carefully studied and planned, and all play a significant part in the efficiency and satisfaction of the apparatus.

"Peas first go through a cleaner. The capacity of these machines ranges from enough peas to fill 30,000 to 90,000 or more cans in ten hours. Fed through an automatic gate and a vibrating feeder, they flow from the hopper through a passage where anything lighter than a whole pea is lifted out by air-currents. They then drop onto a rougher screen which throws off pods and coarse trash, and then pass to a much larger screen where all splits and fine dirt are removed. Whole peas pass over the full length of this screen where a current of air removes all impurities of lesser weight, and then are discharged into a hopper, ready for grading. The grader can be adjusted so that the peas may be separated into from one to five sizes, as may be desired. A grader will handle in ten hours enough peas to fill 35,000 number two cans.

"The husker, which divests the corn ear of its green coat at the rate of sixty-six ears a minute, is another marvelous machine. It also plucks away the corn-silk, by means of soft rubber rolls which do not bruise the tender kernels, and leaves the ear clean, ready to go through the washer, which removes practically all the remaining husks and silk.

"From the washer, the corn goes onto an inspection belt with divided sections, so arranged that each ear must be actually picked up, inspected and trimmed, and then placed in a center division of the belt to be carried to another washer. Upon being discharged from the second washer, the corn is in clean, perfect condition. It then goes to the cutter and the mixing-machines. The same conveyor takes corn to the cutters and brings the cobs back. The green kernels are next pumped to the filler which is placed in or near the cook room.

"String-beans are graded in much the same way as peas, the snippings and light refuse generally being removed by air currents of regulated force. The cutters through which string-beans and butter-beans are passed, cut them to a uniform size and handle them without waste or injury. One of these small power-driven machines, it is said, will handle enough string-beans in a day to fill 35,000 cans, and requires but one man to do the feeding."

Spinach, which is now canned in large quantities, is washed over and over again. These mechanical washers wash and rinse alternately. These operations are repeated many times as the spinach is carried through a slowly rotating cylinder. Spreader forks, inside the cylinder, keep the spinach constantly turned and spread, and overcome its tendency to pack. One of these machines will handle from six to ten tons in ten hours. Mr. Dayton goes on:

"The tomato, which is not only canned, but is also transformed into catsup and chili sauce, is another delicate product that requires the most careful mechanical handling. Thorough washing, as in the preparation of all foods for canning, is one of the essential first steps. It is difficult to wash tomatoes without bruising them, but a way to do this has been devised.

"In one of the newest machines, the tomatoes are dumped first into a tank of water at the feed end of the washing-machine. In this way the only damage they can receive is by striking against each other under the water. A large wooden paddle, which hardly enters the water, sets up a current that gently washes the tomatoes forward onto the wire chain-conveyor that lifts them out of the water, carries them under a water spray and then discharges them. At the discharge end of the machine the water is kept in constant agitation by means of a small air-pump. This keeps the tomatoes turning and rubbing each other so as to loosen the dirt and deliver clean fruit. In order to make the tomatoes absolutely clean, they are sent through another washer in which the bars which agitate the water have a grinding effect on the slightly decayed fruit, but do not injure the whole fruit.

"After passing over a roller picking table, where the fruit is picked and sorted, it then goes to the peeling tables for scalding and peeling, where it is peeled and prepared under the most sanitary conditions possible.

"These tables are arranged to accommodate from thirty to about three hundred peelers. The peelers are seated on either side of the tables, each having an individual basin to work from. The water supply is piped the entire length of the tables. In the center, extending lengthwise down the row of table-tops is a space through which an endless carrier belt travels on its incoming journey, bringing the stock from the scalder, and peddles it automatically to each peeler down the row of tables. Outgoing, the belt is used to carry peeled stock to the packing tables or filling machines.

"In the manufacture of catsup and chili sauce, the tomatoes, after passing through three soakings and washings under strong sprays, go into a crushing machine, from which the seeds, skins, cores, and fiber pass out to the waste receptacles.

"The juice or pulp of the tomato drops through enamel-lined pipes into a large glass-lined receiving tank. From there the juice is pumped into kettles of some 250 gallons capacity, in which it is cooked, spices and other ingredients being added. From these kettles it runs by gravity to the place where it is sifted or emulsified. It then passes through another glass-lined tank to a reservoir, to be held for the filling machines.

"The bottles are first properly washed and sterilized, and while hot are filled, sealed, and placed in trays. These trays are transferred to a rotary pasteurizing machine, where they remain for one hour, at the end of which time they are thoroughly pasteurized.

"The bottles are then placed in an endless belt conveyor with screw caps loosely placed on, and while traveling on this belt, the screw caps are tightly screwed in position by an ingenious little machine of a special design. The bottles continue on this endless belt to the labeling machine, which puts on the body and neck label in one operation. The labels and package are then inspected and placed in cases and passed to the nailing machine, where the cover to the case is nailed on. The product is then ready for shipment. Only two hours are consumed from the raw product to the complete shipping package.

"The cost of pitting cherries by hand is very high, but a power-driven cherry pitter does the work better and with no waste. The cherries are placed in the feed hopper and are fed automatically to the pitting cylinder, which takes them under the pitting needles. Here the pits are ejected, while the pitted cherries carry over and are discharged. One of these machines will handle from four thousand to six thousand pounds of cherries in ten hours.

"Devices for filling the cans are also great labor savers. There are machines that fill and close cans automatically. The cans pass in an endless procession under the feed pipes, where they pause for an instant to be filled, then they are capped and sealed on their way to the cook rooms, from whence they pass on to be labeled and packed for shipment. Everything moves with the utmost precision.

"The development of can-making machinery has kept pace with that for preparing the foods and filling the cans.

"Basing estimates on the average food pack in the United States for several years, the canning industry has been using about four and one-half billion cans annually for what is known as canned foods packed in hermetically sealed containers. About 750,000 tons of finished steel and 13,000 tons of pig tin are used."

FLEXIBLE BUT NOT GLASS—Samples of a new invention called "flexible glass" have been received and tested in the United States. The material is not really a glass, says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York), nor is it flexible in the sense in which gelatin or celluloid could be so described. It does possess, however, very interesting properties, and it offers many suggestions for possible uses. We read:

> "It is as transparent as the best glass. It may be colored any desired color or left colorless. It breaks much less readily than glass. It can be turned in a lathe, sawn with a saw, filed, punched, scraped, and so on, much as horn can be handled with similar tools. It is much lighter in weight than glass. It is somewhat softer, and can be scratched with a knife or with sand, which will probably prove to be a disadvantage if the material is used for windows.
>
> "Ornamental articles made of the material have high brilliancy, almost as great as that of cut rock crystal. The material is made by a chemical process out of two cheap and common chemicals, formaldehyde and urea. The only factory now in production is in Vienna, Austria. The trade name of the material is 'pollopas' and it was invented by an Austrian chemist, Dr. Fritz Pollak. The immediate uses in prospect are for ornamental articles for which bakelite and celluloid are now used, and as a material for wind-shields for automobiles and similar articles in which the fragility of glass is a disadvantage."

WHAT MAKES A DRUG STORE?

THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION, propounded b an editorial writer in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York is undoubtedly—drugs. Without them it would b something else. Then why not feature them, he asks, instead laying all the stress on soft drinks, candy, and light literature He writes:

> "Pharmacy is what makes a drug store a drug store. Remov it from certain stores and they would then differ but slightly fro a mixture of beauty parlor, news and cigar stand, confectioner store, telephone office, and 'five-and-ten.' Candy bazaar tobacco shops and the rest possess strong attractions, each for it own clientele, but no one of them has that universality of appe that is, perhaps, the drug store's chief commercial asset: in it more-or-less professional aspect lies the drug store's great draw ing power.
>
> "So thoroughly recognized is the magnetism of the mere word 'Drug Store' displayed over the door of a place of business tha many non-pharmacists have adopted them as a part of the nam of their small department stores—stores in which no pharmac is practised. Drugless drug stores, however, have proved to b more of a delusion than a snare. They lack one thing whic they invoke to bring in customers—they lack pharmacy, a pr fessional side, an air of superiority over the ordinary marts trade. In some States drugless drug stores have been outlaw as an imposition on the public, and in others they doubtless wi be. If they are not good enough to succeed as what they reall are they should not be allowed to win an undeserved succes by masquerading in borrowed finery.
>
> "This, however, is a digression. The main idea is that phar macy is the stackpole around which many a successful mercantil business is gathered. Without pharmacy the business migh and probably would, go to pieces. Pharmacy, then, is entitle to the fullest recognition as the main support of the busines it has built up and holds together. As such, it should be kep in evidence at all times. It is not enough for the druggist merel to *say* he is more than a merchant, he will find it to his advantag to let his store be a constant reminder of the fact that he really i We believe we should not be going much, if any, beyond th truth, if we said that, other conditions being favorable, the mor pharmaceutic a drug store appears the greater is its appeal buyers of such lines as it does carry.
>
> "This, then, is to remind the druggist—indeed, to urge th druggist—to feature pharmacy. It is something in which h can take a just pride; it is something which emphasizes hi superiority over the mere shopkeeper; and—featuring it pays.'

HANDLING FRUITS BY RAIL—The handling of perishabl fruits and vegetables is pronounced by a writer in *The Railwa Review* (Chicago) one of the most difficult problems a railroa has to solve. He has this to say of the way in which it is met by one Southern railroad:

> "Approximately 10,000 cars of peaches and an almost equal number of cars of watermelons are shipped from Central o Georgia territory ever year over this railroad. The shipping season for both of these is brief, lasting about three months, and shipments of each average a little more than 100 cars a day. During the height of the season last year 495 cars of peaches were handled in one day.
>
> "Perishable fruits and vegetables can not wait their turn fo shipment. Altho produced many hundreds of miles from th great consuming centers, they must be brought to market fres and unspoiled. To do this requires transportation of the highes type and specially built, expensive equipment. Ten thousan cars of Georgia peaches are shipped every year to all parts of the United States, the average haul being 882 miles. Georgia peaches can be bought in New York, Boston, Chicago or other large cities of the North almost as soon as they can be had in the heart of the peach district. The achievement of getting these peaches to distant markets in such good condition that there is a constant and increasing demand for the fruit is one of which the railroads can be proud. Peaches are not handled in ordinary box cars. Specially built refrigerator cars must be provided. As soon as unloaded they are sent back to the peach district for reloading. Not being suitable for general traffic, and there being no considerable movement of perishables from the North to this section, the cars must be taken back empty."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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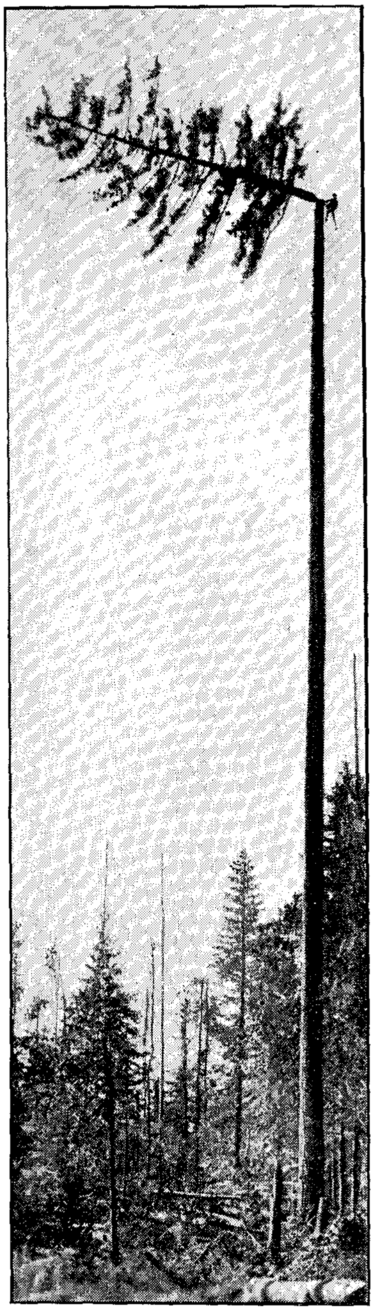
THE PASSING OF THE LUMBERJACK

THE OLD-TIME LUMBERJACK is no more, we are informed by James Stevens, writing in *The New York Times Magazine.* He has gone with the exhaustion of the forests of the East and Middle West and the passage of the timber business to the great reserves of the Pacific Northwest. His successor there is a "timber mechanic," sometimes with a college degree, and the whole technique of the harvesting and marketing of lumber has been changed. After a few paragraphs on the picturesque lumberman of former days in Maine and Michigan, Mr. Stevens goes on to say:



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A "HIGH-RIGGER" AT HIS BREATH-TAKING JOB

The perilous nature of his work makes him "the hero of the high-lead logging operation."

"Those companies of bearded, hard-boiled, swaggering, devil-may-care shanty boys are about forgotten. Even in Minnesota the pine is about gone, and the lumbermen of that State have bought vast stands of timber in the West. And the largest manufacturers of pine lumber in the South have moved their main operations to California and Washington. In this last State they have built the 'biggest' sawmill. It produces half a million feet of Douglas fir lumber every eight hours.

"In the Pacific Northwest, lumbering necessarily differs greatly from that of the old pine regions. This has changed the red-shirted lumberjack into a skilled mechanic of the woods.

"Sled-logging and river-driving were impossible from the first in the Douglas fir forests of the Pacific Slope. Winter was a long season of rain. So the skid road was developed.

"A road was graded to the river landing and small logs were imbedded in its surface. Down this skid road the great logs were dragged by ox-teams, and for many years the 'bullwhacker' who could handle twenty yokes of 'bulls' was the hero of the woods. But, as larger sawmills were built and the timber was cut away from bottom-lands and slopes near the water, it was foreseen that another method of logging would have to be developed.

"Mechanical engineers tackled the problem. They devised a donkey-engine that would have the power and sturdiness to skid big timbers and move itself over the rough lands of the Douglas fir forests.

"A logging railroad—standard gage—has been built into the new area to be logged off, and the donkey-engines, following the fellers, are sledded by their own power to the 'settings' along the railroad. At each new setting the 'high-rigger' is the first timber mechanic on the job. Certain big trees have been left on the settings by the fellers, to be used as 'high-lead spars.' The first job of the high-rigger is to trim and top the spar tree.

"He wears a heavy lineman's belt around his waist. Strapped to his feet are long, sharp spurs that give him a solid footing as he climbs. A saw and ax are slung from his belt. His climbing rope circles the tree and hooks in the front of his belt. He slackens the rope and jerks it up as he climbs. When he reaches a limb he braces his legs, leans back, takes up his ax or saw, and lops off the limb. So he proceeds until he reaches a point between one hundred and two hundred feet from the ground. The tree below him is a trimmed, tapering column. Here the spar must be 'topped' and the blocks and guy-lines attached.

"The high-rigger chops an undercut, saws through, braces himself and holds his breath as the top topples and the gigantic spar begins to shake. As the top swings out, the whole tree swings with it, and after the top breaks and drops the spar tree sways in vast circles for minutes before it is still. And there is the high-rigger swinging with it, with nothing to hold him but a taut rope, his muscle and his nerve. A brave boy with heart of oak, the high-rigger is the hero of the high-lead logging operation.

"The tree spar safely topped, the high-rigger takes up a light line and a small block, and, with the help of other timber mechanics and the donkey-engine, he rigs up the guy-lines and blocks.

"When the spar tree is stoutly guyed with heavy steel cables and the huge blocks—one will weigh 1,500 pounds—are hung, the yarding, roading, and loading engines are moved into place, and the operation begins. The main line lead block is 150 feet or more high on a spar tree, and the butts of the largest logs are thus lifted over roots and trees. The tie-ups and accidents so usual in the ground lead system are reduced; the timber-land is not torn with gaping furrows and the new system leaves far less débris of wrecked trees.

"When the timber near the railroad has been logged off, the yarder is moved on into the woods, and a roading engine relays the logs to the loader. The loading track is near the spar tree, and two loading blocks are located on guy-lines directly over the center of the car to be loaded. Two sets of loading lines are used. In operation the huge tongs of one set are fastened to the front end of a log, and it is broken out of the pile and freed. The tongs of the other set are then fastened to the other end of the log, and as this end is lifted from the ground, the log swings parallel to the car, directly over the center of it."

This mechanical logging, says Mr. Stevens, is not without its magnificence. When loggers cut through these trees one thinks of Titans falling in battle. One doesn't have to dream, as in a city, of man's slow mastery of the wilds. For here is the actual spectacle of man cutting into the heart of an old wilderness, his machines mastering in hours the prodigious growth of centuries. He proceeds:

"With all these mechanical developments of lumbering, the lumberjacks of story and song are only memories. The men engaged in modern lumbering are timber mechanics. The man who would have been a bull of the woods in other days is now a superintendent, a technical expert who often has the university degree of Logging Engineer.

"Every logging operation has its railroad department, with surveying parties, grading, bridge-building and track-laying gangs, crews of railroaders on its logging trains, and crews of mechanics in its shops. Every timber mechanic is a specialist: a hook-tender, a high-rigger, a choker-setter, a chaser, a sniper, a swamper, a donkey-fireman, a woodbuck, a second-loader, a top-loader, a whistle-punk, a filer, a bull cook, and so on. Fallers and buckers work like the choppers and sawyers of other days; but the gasoline drag-saw and link-saw threaten to bring the machine even into this work.

"The camps, too, have been completely modernized. The timber mechanic will not tolerate the bunk shanty of yesterday. He no longer 'blows in' his wages then totes his 'forty years' gatherings' on his back to another job. He usually drives out to a new job in his car. Every camp has its garage. And its laundry, bath-houses, and drying-rooms, also.

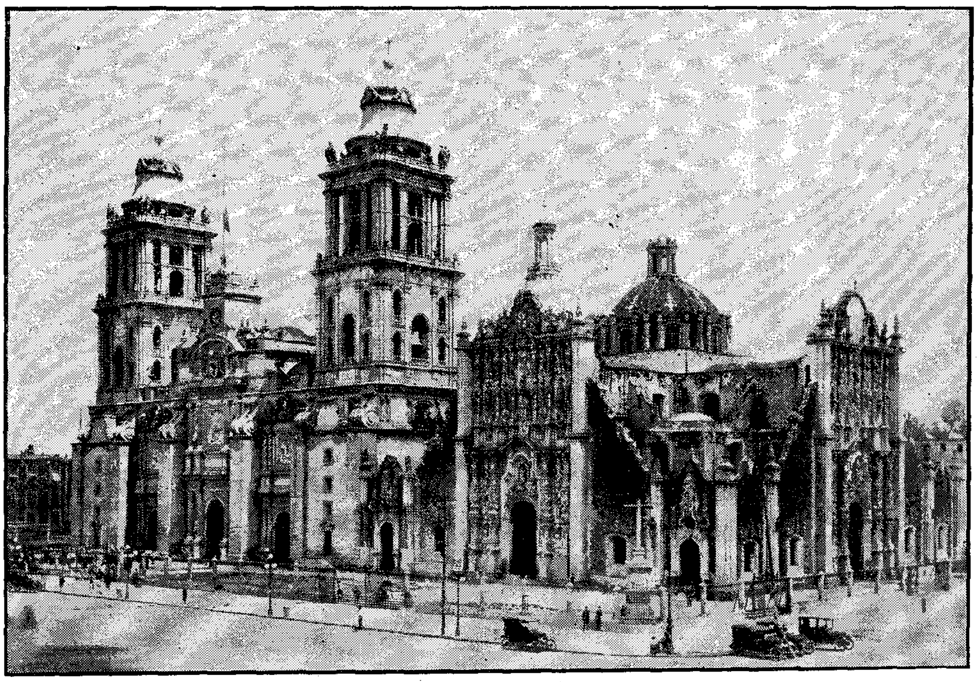
"The timber mechanics work only eight hours, and they shave, bathe, and dress in store clothes when their day is done. Many of them are married; and in the largest camps, where as many as five hundred men are employed, there are family cottages, and stores, and schools."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ART OF MEXICAN CHURCHES

MIXED WITH THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS question now agitating the neighboring State of Mexico is the problem of the future of the churches and religious houses that dot this southern country. The churches number so many that Mexico is often called the Land of Domes. "It is a country rich in ecclesiastical structures," says R. J. Urruela in the New York *Times*, containing "some extremely beautiful cathedrals and churches—colorful, grandiose, representative of the spirit of those who reared them." The writer estimates that 20,800 churches were built in a period of 300 years, and the total valuation of structures and contents may be placed at a billion of dollars. If this estimate seems excessive, one has but to remember that the churches guard an enormous wealth of art and precious stones. To begin with the capital city:



International Newsreel photograph

MEXICO'S MOST IMPOSING SHRINE

The Cathedral of Mexico City with the adjoining Sagrario, on the reader's right, built on the spot where formerly stood a primitive Aztec temple.

"The Cathedral of Mexico City is the largest church on the American Continent. It occupies an imposing site facing the great central square of the capital, known to-day as the Plaza de la Constitucion, and formerly called the Plaza Mayor. The cathedral, together with the adjoining Sagrario—a portion of the great church, tho of a different style—occupies the northern side of the plaza. The temple of the Aztecs once stood here, and after the Spaniards had destroyed this temple it was decided that a Christian church should be built on the same spot. Two hundred and twenty-five years elapsed before the edifice was pronounced completed.

"Its walls are of a coarse-grained and porous volcanic rock called tezontle, and the statues and other ornaments of the façade are of white marble. The towers rise 203 feet 6 inches from the ground, and the graceful bell-shaped domes that crown them have oval instead of circular bases. The sculptural ornament of the exterior is striking.

"The interior is magnificent, the nave and aisles graced with twenty beautifully proportioned pillars. The retables and the predominance of vertical lines in the construction prevent the frigidity of effect that marks many great interiors. The altar del Perdon is of gilded wood. The chapel of Los Reyes has the effect of a grotto, heavily incrusted with gold in every part, and glittering with jewels. The first Archbishop of Mexico, Fray Juan de Zumarraga, and also the famous Gregorio Lopez, the Mexican 'man in the iron mask,' said to have been a son of Philip II, are buried in the Chapel of St. Peter.

"Another chapel, the capilla of San Felipe de Jesus, is the grave of Agustin de Yturbide, the Emperor, whose tombstone bears the designation 'El Liberador.' Paintings by famous masters adorn some of the chapels in the cathedral. The 'Virgin of Bethlehem,' by Murillo, and a 'Virgin,' by Pietro de Cortona, are in the Chapter Room. A superb decorative feature is the choir, with its stalls and its two great organs, set in exquisitely carved wood that has never seen varnish or polish. These magnificent choir stalls were carved by the pupils of the first school of arts established on this continent, founded by the celebrated Flemish monk, Peter of Ghent, soon after the Conquest.

"The Church of San Hipolito de los Martires has an exceptional value from a historic point of view, marking the site of the famous causeway where the slaughter of retreating Spaniards took place—the Sorrowful Night, 'La Noche Triste,' of July 1, 1520, when the Aztecs drove Cortez from the city. The Church of La Santisima Trinidad, commonly known as la Santisima, has an important and beautiful Churrigueresque exterior, one of the finest in Mexico, while the historic Church of Santo Domingo, the Church of Jesus Nazareno, the Church of Santa Inez, and the Convent of San Bernardo are among the other ecclesiastical structures of Mexico City that are held to be architectural masterpieces."

Even more famous than the Cathedral of Mexico City is the Santuario de Guadalupe in the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This is said to be the most renowned pilgrimage resort in the New World. Of this we read:

"The first temple built in honor of Mary was soon considered too humble, and a vast cathedral was built to shelter the venerated figure. This cathedral was completed at the end of the nineteenth century.

"The Santuario de Guadalupe is done in pure Moorish style, touched with the genius of Spanish romanticism. The 'tilma' of Juan Diego, with the original figure of the Virgin imprinted, is well guarded. It requires a special permit to view it. This precious relic is placed on the main altar of the Santuario, in a silver shrine, under three doors of carved wood and glass, opened by golden keys. These keys are held by the three most prominent churchmen of Mexico.

"The statue of the Virgin bears a crown of magnificent jewels, valued at half a million dollars. The face and figure are more than usually primitive. Her hands are clasped over her breast and her eyes are downcast. There is no strength of expression. Here one sees just a representative type of the Spanish beauty of the time. Yet this figure has been worshiped for nearly 500 years by hundreds of millions of people of all races.

"The 'Capilla del Pocito,' or Chapel of the Spring, retains that atmosphere of mysticism that once pervaded the place. Here, as in Lourdes, people come seeking relief from pain and despair. Pilgrims take away with them bottles full of sacred water. . . .

"The Cathedral of Puebla ranks second only to that of Mexico in grandeur. The effect of its great marble pavement is admirable. The high altar is of Puebla onyx and Mexican marble. The gem of this famous cathedral is its superb choir and screen, wrought by Mateo de la Crux in 1697. The inlaid work is ivory.

"The shrine is venerated because it is believed to contain a thorn from the crown of the Savior. The paintings in the sacristy are by Echave el Mozo and there are three large pictures by Magon. Flemish tapestries, designed by Rubens and presented to the cathedral by the Emperor Charles V, hang on the walls of the Sala Capitular. . . .

"Guanajuato is one of the most picturesque places in Mexico. This large city, with its narrow and tortuous streets, is set in the midst of a great mining district. Prosperity is reflected in the many churches. The Parroquial Church of Guanajuato, formerly the Church of San Francisco, receives light through leaded windows that occupy the bay in the rear of the high altar. There is a large painting by Vallejo in the sacristy. The famous image of Nuestra Señora de Guanajuato, a gift from Philip II to the city, is enshrined in the baptistry.

"Most wonderful of all the churches of Guanajuato is San Cayetano, built on a lofty eminence swept by the pure air of the mountains and commanding a splendid view over the Valley of Guanajuato. This church was built by the proprietor of the famous mine, La Valenciana, Conde Rul. This mine, once one of the richest in the world, is now nearly exhausted; but memories of former greatness are found in the magnificent church that stands alone, towering among the ruins of the past.

"Wherever one may go in Mexico churches are sure to be found. Cuernavaca has a handsome cathedral. In San Luis Potosi is the famous church of Santo Domingo. Guadalajara has a cathedral filled with priceless treasures, among which is Murillo's 'Assumption of the Virgin,' a gift of King Carlos IV. The Cathedral of Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan, is situated in a luxuriant valley surrounded by high mountains. The structure was built on a gentle elevation and is flanked by two beautiful gardens called the Plaza de los Martires and the Plaza de la Paz. . . .

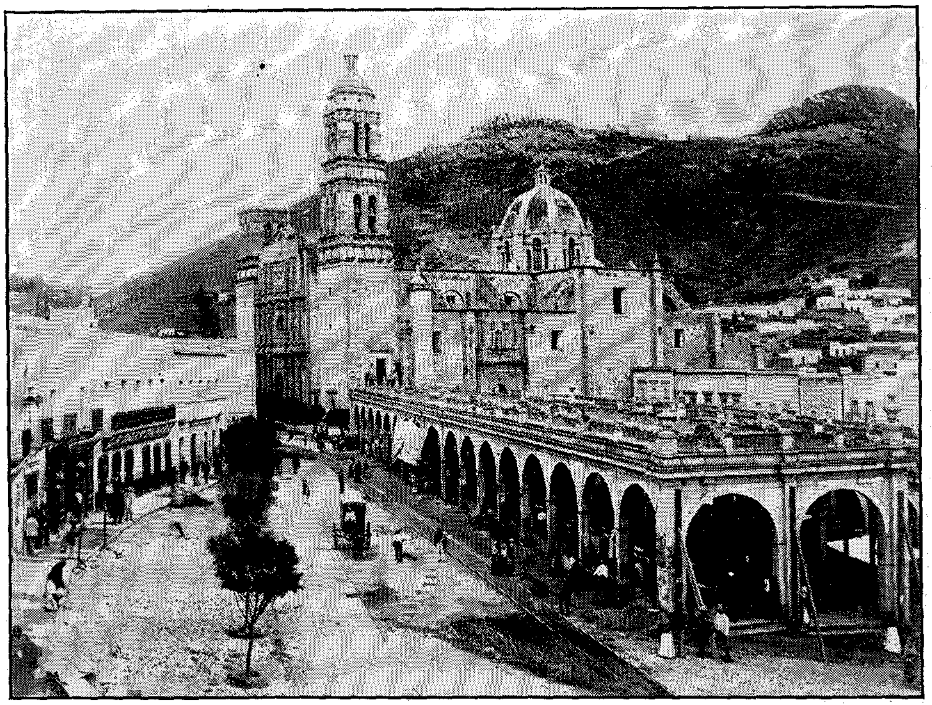
"The greatest art treasure held by the Church in Mexico is certainly Titian's famous 'Entombment.' This is to be seen in the small Indian village of Tzintzuntzan. The masterpiece, which has been called one of the painter's greatest works, is jealously guarded by the villagers, who attribute to it supernatural powers. The crucifix in the Church of Santa Clara at Queretaro, by Mariano Perusquia, is also a noted work of art.

"Gifts from popes, kings, and emperors have contributed to the art wealth of Mexico. Even the smallest church in the most remote village has some treasure, while the great cathedrals stand as enduring evidence that the people of old Mexico knew how to translate faith into art."

THE COVER—Particularly appropriate to the approach of Labor Day is the scene pictured on the cover of this week's LITERARY DIGEST. It is from a canvas that hangs in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, tho its painter is not native to America. Oscar Bjorck was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1860, and studied in Munich and Rome. "The Nailmakers," which is regarded as the leading work of his Roman period, was presented to the gallery by a number of the artist's friends, in May, 1896.

DISINTEGRATION OF "THE ROAD"

REPORTS FROM OUR TRAVELING dramatic critics indicate a low ebb in theatrical entertainment in Europe. Theaters there are open, but the fare is of a poor quality. Optimism, if any critic holds this commodity, is expended on the American prospect. "It might be hoped," says Mr. George Jean Nathan of *The Morning Telegraph* (New York), "that the American theater would take its coat off and show its heels to the theater of the rest of the world. . . . The money is here; the enterprise is here; the audiences; the quality of the drama being written by Americans is improving; taste on its higher levels in America is also improving." But, looking out upon the early offerings of an opening season, he observes: "With the greatest opportunity that the American theater has ever known, it does seem something of a pity that the richness of that opportunity is being made mock of by the kind of balderdash that the managerial gents appear bent upon continuing to produce." Mr. Nathan's purview does not extend beyond New York. That the problem is even greater than he states, is seen in an article by Mr. Clayton Hamilton in the New York *Times:* "How can we possibly develop a great American drama if more than nine-tenths of our American people must grow up and pass through their entire lives without ever seeing a good play acted by a good company, and if more than half of our entire population can never hope to see a play at all?" Here is a survey of the country at large, and the people who can not come to New York to see even what is best among plays produced there. Their deprivation, so Mr. Hamilton points out, is due, not to the usurpation of the movies but to the "disintegration of the road." He writes:

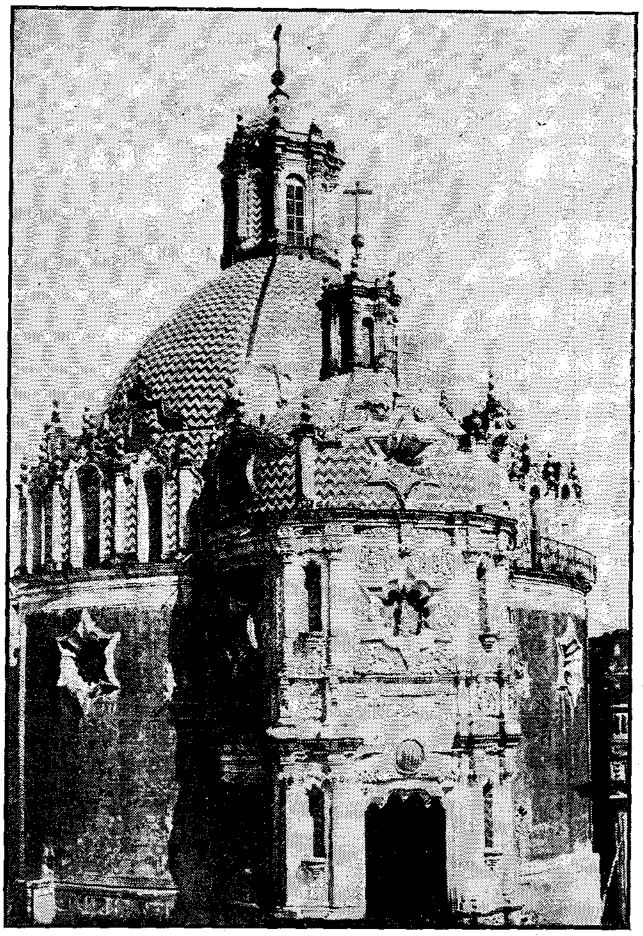

Wide World photograph

CATHEDRAL AND MARKET-PLACE OF ZACATECAS

Another of the edifices that makes Mexico a rival of Spain and Italy in picturesqueness.

"It is not fair to place the blame entirely upon the popularity of the motion-picture, altho statistics show that there are now 20,000 theaters in the country, of which 19,500 are devoted to the exhibition of motion-pictures; for, wherever it is possible to show the motion-picture and the spoken drama side by side, they tend to draw their patronage from two totally different publics. In New York, for instance, the public which patronizes the opera and flocks to symphony concerts and attends the important exhibitions of paintings and sculpture is the same public which supports the drama; but few members of this public ever see a motion-picture. On the other hand, the public which throngs the weekly presentations of motion-pictures at the Rivoli and the Rialto, the Capitol and the Strand is composed of people who rarely or never attend a production of the spoken drama. If the Old Lady of Dubuque is now driven to attend a motion-picture show it is only because Booth and Barrett and Modjeska and Joe Jefferson no longer come to Iowa and she hasn't any other place to spend an evening. Everywhere in the United States there is still a public for good actors and good plays; or, at least, there would be if the public were given anything to see.

"Even if the motion-picture had never been invented the road would still have suffered a decline since the turning of the century, for the basic reason is economic, and the problem is apparently insoluble. Since 1900 the cost of railroad transportation has been doubled, the cost of trucking scenery has been tripled, the salaries of supporting actors have been quadrupled, the wages of unionized stage hands have been quintupled, but, owing partly to the competition of the motion-picture in the minor cities, it is not possible to charge the public any more for theater tickets than Edwin Booth charged in 1880. When Mansfield took 'Cyrano de Bergerac' on the road in 1899 his running expenses were about $10,000 a week—a stupendous figure for those days—and he charged $3 a ticket. When Walter Hampden took the same play in 1924 to the near-by cities of Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, he still charged $3 a ticket, but his running expenses amounted to $19,500 a week."



Wide World photograph

CHAPEL OF THE SPRING IN GUADALUPE

The most renowned pilgrimage resort in the New World.

Mr. Hamilton states the economic problem, but doesn't suggest a solution. That would be trenching on grounds that are not his province. But the situation is critical enough:

"In the days of Joseph Jefferson different railroad systems used to compete against one another in offering cut rates to traveling theatrical companies; but this practise was subsequently stopt, to the great detriment of our American theater, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. When Walter Hampden attempts to take 'Cyrano de Bergerac' from one city to another it is necessary to purchase eighty-one railroad tickets at regular rates, without any reduction, and the stage carpenters, in accordance with their union contracts, have to be provided with lower berths.

"For several years producing managers tried to fight against these ever-mounting costs by sending out successful plays with cheapened casts; but the public of the road was not contented to be fooled with inferior productions. Experienced theatergoers began to boycott the theater; receipts were lowered, and the managers desperately tried to meet this new condition with further ill-advised economies. With every revolution of this vicious circle the situation became worse and worse, until now it seems almost insoluble.

"Not only is it a bad thing for the 100,000,000 people who inhabit forty-seven and one-half of the forty-eight States of the Union to be cut off almost entirely from the enjoyment of the drama, but also it is a bad thing for our drama to be confined almost exclusively in its appeal to the 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 people who constitute the metropolitan public. Economically and commercially and socially a great city can not continue to be great if it is cut off from its hinterland, as the treaty-makers of Europe have learned lately in the tragic instance of Vienna; and, artistically, the same principle applies, tho to a slightly less extent."

SAVE THE OLD HOUSES—Now that antique chairs and tables are becoming scarce in New England, people are turning to the old Colonial houses, not to preserve and live in them but to despoil them of their treasures and leave the empty shell. Scores of these, says the Boston *Daily Globe*, have been ripped to pieces by people who feel the urge to have an old ceiling beam in their new dining-room, or ancient wall-paper for their front halls, or time-seasoned doors for their libraries. The plaint chiefly comes from Connecticut:

"Within a year more early American houses have been destroyed to satisfy this whim than ever before in the history of the Nutmeg State. 'Really old houses, built by men who put art into their work as well as age-resisting woods, are becoming scarce in the State.' So runs the tale.

"The episode is eloquent. It symbolizes the unease of a people who begin to realize that they have lost something very desirable and beautiful out of modern life. It betokens, too, a lack of resourcefulness among our people when confronted with the problem of recapturing it or finding something to put in its place.

"Wistful regrets over the creations of skill in handicrafts all but obliterated! Blind scurrying to acquire a tag end or two as mementoes! Zeal which destroys the very pattern of the thing desired!

"Many love old things and treasure them for their memories. But genuine love of the well-made handicraft products of our fathers is not destructive. Its core idea is preservation, not ruin. The type of interest evidenced in this onslaught upon Colonial homes is not of that breed, certainly. It is, rather, a dead give-away on those who indulge it: a portrait of that familiar kind of philosophy with which America is already surfeited.

"Two ideals of what a home means are brought into contrast by it. Those time-weathered, simple, spacious, yet austere dwellings of yesterday were built by a people prideful of habitation, who exprest themselves through a loving care and a patient skill in building. In the home they perceived and nourished a family ideal of which these houses were the symbol, deep-rooted, lusty, resisting the elements and the disintegrating forces of an unbitted materialism. So the fine old homes of early New England, with their white walls and beautiful lines, their compact utility and spacious ease of aspect, are a legacy. . . . Beauty now appears to many as an afterthought, too late to modify all too present ugliness. But we can not climb out of this rut by destroying the models and butchering the craftsmanship of yesterday to make holiday for souvenir hankerers. . . .

"These old Colonial homes are a part of our heritage. They are patterns of excellence. We need more, not fewer, of them. Every wise people recognizes this and holds fast to such, because they know that the richness of the present flows directly from its wealth in a variety and plenitude of models. Fine patterns set a pace for us. If it be deemed undesirable to copy them, they still offer new points of departure for the development of something better."

THE GUITRYS

AT LAST WE ARE TO HAVE the Guitrys—but too late for the greatest of them—Lucien, the father of Sacha, who has been dead a little over a year. But acha and his wife, Yvonne Printemps, are coming, so promises Ir. Al Woods, finally succeeding where others have failed to ersuade them to take the dreaded ocean journey—dreaded lso by Raquel Miller, until the stake was so high as to conquer ea-sickness. This remarkable pair, who have played a highly uccessful season in London, are declared by William Pollock, f *The Daily Mail*, to be "the most brilliant man-and-wife ombination of the stage in he world." Sacha is a playright of voluminous proluction, who for many years upplied his brilliant father rith plays in which he himself rere a less important part. Tow he writes for his wife, and heir latest offering, "Mozart," rhich will be on their repertory ere, seems to be the most cintillating of all, and Maemoiselle Printemps, accord- ng to Mr. Pollock, "brings to er work a cleverness and ascination that are quite dorable." Thus:

THE GUITRYS SIGN WITH AL WOODS

$25,000 a week is the reputed fee for Yvonne Printemps, and Sacha, over which Mr. Woods smiles.

"In 'Mozart' she is drest as young man; in others of the orty-odd plays which her mazingly industrious husband as written, and they have cted in, her femininity, charm, ersonality, and finesse make er unforgetable. I have heard hat she was once offered 400 a week to play in musical omedy in London. It is likely; he would be well worth the noney to any West End heater. With 'Mozart' the Guitrys played for eight months t the Edouard VII Theater in Paris—and eight months is a ong run there; and it is said that they were recently offered 400 a performance and all their traveling expenses to go to he United States.

"'I would go if I could walk there,' said Sacha Guitry, who is bad sailor.

"He is in the forties, his wife considerably younger, and when hey are on the stage together he hovers unobtrusively round er, buoying her up, helping her with all the experience which e has acquired himself, and which his father—Lucien Guitry, rho was one of the really great actors of our time—passed on o him.

"They are a wonderful pair, he big and inclined to stoutness, he small and slim—he the master, she the apt, deft pupil."

Mr. Beverley Nichols, who occupies a page in the London *ketch*, presenting, "Celebrities in Undress," deals with Sacha uitry, and sums up the playwright's philosophy by copying own his first phrase, "In art, I don't like anecdotes." What e likes is "a sketch," explaining thiswise:

"The painter is allowed to use pastels, to give an impression n water-colors, to produce an unfinished draft, or to make ketches. (He used the word *esquisses.*) Now to me a sketch is very beautiful thing. Some sketches, too, in which one is llowed to guess the formation of a body, and is merely given n exquisite face, a line of the neck, and perhaps a wandering and, or merely a piece of drapery—we do not complain of hem. Why, therefore, should we complain when the same hing is done on the stage? Why should we not have our dramatic *esquisses?* Why should we be perpetually bound by hese maddening demands for cut-and-dried 'stories,' anecdotes, s tho we were children who had to be tempted with a fairy-ale?"

This, says Mr. Nichols, is "contrary to the Gospel according to Mr. William Archer and any of the other dramatic wiseacres." At which even he sits up:

"We have always presumed, as sort of natural law, that a play must tell a story. No play, we are told, even begins to be a play unless it is a story. And, even if it were a play, it would not have the remotest chance of success with the general public without a story.

"Well, here is M. Sacha Guitry, who comes along telling me that this theory is bunkum. And not only saying it, but proving it in that hardest of all esthetic examination halls, the box-office. He writes a play about nothing, and it is a colossal success.

"Think of the prospect which that opens up! Think of the divine futilities which it makes possible! It means that a dramatist will be able to take a personality like, let us say, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and simply let that personality rip. He will be able to stand her in the middle of the stage, unhampered by exits or entrances, telling us no tale, worrying us with no problems, beguiling us only by the fact that she is what she is. We shall be able to have plays that end in a glorious uncertainty, sending us troubled and unhappy into the night; we shall be able. . .

"I am raving, of course. I know as well as you that it is not in mortals to sit for two and a half hours in a theater without some form of tale being told to them. We realized that in 'Heartbreak House,' which is about as brilliant a piece of nothingness as we can hope to expect. Still, I believe there are exceptions, and I believe that the present era is ripe for the presentation of those exceptions. We no longer regard life as something rounded and complete. Life to-day is a thing with jagged edges, boundaries that are ill-defined, of a shape and substance doubtful. Why not, then, in the counterfeit of life that is spread before us on the stage adapt our form to our philosophy—or rather, our lack of form to our lack of philosophy?

"'I once wrote a play,' he told me, 'called "Je t'aime." There were five acts in it, and nothing whatever happened in those five acts. Nothing. There was no plot, no complications, no entanglements. *On parle, on aime, on cause, on sort, on revient—voilà tout.* [They talked, they made love, they argued, they went out, they came back—that's all.] That play was one of my greatest successes. And I will tell you that while I was playing it I felt always filled with an extraordinary happiness. Because I would look out, beyond the glare of the footlights, into the dusk of the theater, and I would see men and women sitting next to each other, holding hands. In the first act they would be sitting upright, in the second they leant toward one another, in the third a hand stole into another hand. What could be more wonderful than that?'

"What, indeed? But I am too much in love with his theories. Let me return to the man himself. Beginnings are always exciting, and Sacha's beginning was more exciting than most. He was regarded as an idiot at school. 'I always remained in the sixth form,' he said—and the sixth form in a French school is the lowest of the lot. 'They told me I would never do anything. It was thought to be a strange phenomenon that so foolish a son should be born of so brilliant a father.

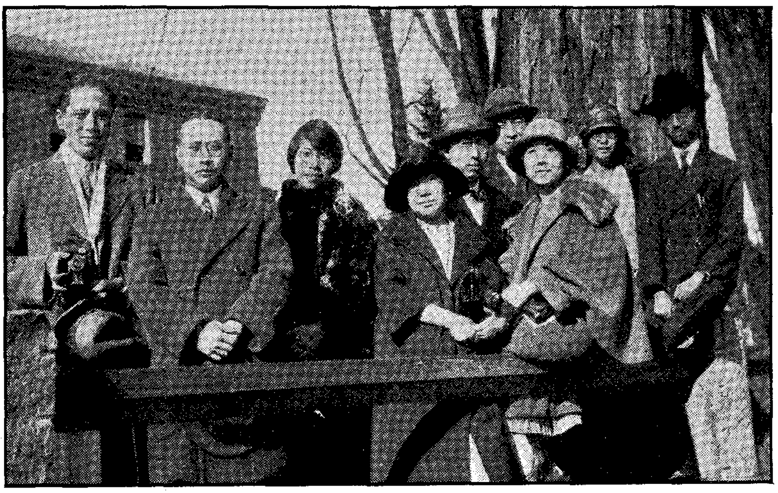
"'Then, when I was seventeen, I wrote a play. I wrote it to astonish my father. It was called "Nono," and it was produced (I think on its own merits) at the Théâtre des Maturins. I was still at school at the time. It was a great success.'"

That, declares Mr. Nichols, aware that "Nono" has been revived seven times, "is one of the most remarkable examples of herditary genius that literary history can afford":

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OUR RELIGIOUS LIFE THROUGH ASIATIC EYES

AN ORIENTAL COMMISSION—unofficial and unorganized, but fast gaining in numbers—is looking over America's religious life, we read. Its members are students from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, India, and the Near East. As we are told, "most of them have had the challenge of Christianity presented to them in their own lands," but their observations here rarely incline them to become Christians. One, a Korean, said: "In America it is not Christianity which directs life; every new discovery of science, every new form of life directs Christianity. That is why, instead of there being a conscious direction of social evolution, there is an evolution of Christianity directed by a natural evolution of society. It interprets and reinterprets religion to suit itself." The young Korean finds that the American "manufactures his own God," and "cages Him in his dogmas." Accordingly, the American "thinks the Hindu has his own God, the Mohammedan his own, and so on. Just as his whole life is based on competition, so also he bases his religion on competition. Just as he thinks, 'America first,' so he thinks, 'American God first.' Hence it is that you find many Christians less tolerant and more aggressive." As reported by Professor John Jesudason Cornelius in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), the Korean observed that the average American "fails to understand that God is one, that truth is universal, and that there are several ways of realizing the Infinite. One may realize Him in social service, another in worship and meditation, and still another in ascetic practise." The Korean admits that "each of these ways may be imperfect and unsatisfying," but insists that only "the sharing of religious experience" can "help to perfect that which is imperfect." The American Christian is "single-tracked," he complains, and so "intolerance, bigotry, and fanaticism kill the soul. American Christianity is becoming increasingly an institution, a soulless organization, and not a life aflame." As pointed were the criticisms offered by a student from India:



By courtesy of *The Christian Advocate*

"WE ARE FRANK BECAUSE WE WANT AMERICA TO WAKE UP"

Say these students from the Orient, as they feel that "if she continues to be engrossed in materialism, there is no hope for her civilization."

> "American life, as I see it, is founded on triple motives to action: wealth, force, and selfishness, and these three express themselves in American society as materialism, militarism, and nationalism. These are diametrically opposed to the teachings of the Prince of Peace. It is this antithesis which is responsible for the impassable gulf between belief and practise. It is this again which makes Christian life appear so hypocritical. The Bible says, 'What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul?' Christian America says, 'What shall it profit a man if he loses the world and its markets and gains his own soul?' She, living true to this principle, has made herself the richest country in the world at the cost of her spiritual life. On the other hand, the East emphasized spiritual values, and as a result, while she has not much of the worldly riches to be prou of, she has at least the supreme satisfaction of having given t the world all the great living religions, not excluding Christianity."

Here another Oriental said, "To state it differently, it inconceivable that America can develop such soul-crushin industrial corporations and at the same time write the Twenty third Psalm or the Thirteenth Chapter of I Corinthians." M Cornelius's account of the conversation runs on:

> "'Gandhi's advice,' said an Indian, 'to Christians was to liv more like Christ A lif of Christ will be a mor eloquent testimony tha a thousand preachin Christians. Has Christianity failed? was question frequently aske during the war even i India. In answering th question, Gandhi onc said that Christianit had not failed, but Western civilization, becaus it chose Mammon rathe than God. To those c us who saw the churche as recruiting grounds an heard war prayers offered even the churches appeared as tho they, too had chosen Mammo rather than God. On wonders, if the revolt c youth in America is no an indication that thes traditional and denominational churches hav not the vital power t challenge the invincible idealism of youth.'
>
> "'Yes,' said a Korean, 'the churches have no spiritual powe to draw the people, and the ministers are straining every nerve t make them centers of social attraction. Fine swimming-pools gymnasiums, etc., are now to be found within the church. One minister went so far as to suggest that there should be added t church buildings dance-halls. Undoubtedly there is something wrong. One day out of the seven was set apart for religious observances, and there used to be two services on that day, bu what do we see nowadays? Some churches have very poor attendance in the evening, and some have given up evening service altogether. Instead of Sunday being a day of rest, it is fast becoming a picnic day. Brother Ford has greatly helped t change God's ordination! Poor ministers have no time for the deepening of their spiritual life! They are training themselves as advertising and sales agents. Their business is now to sell a failing concern. They are compelled to become business managers to raise money to keep this unpopular enterprise from collapsing; some are breaking down in health, unable t stand this strain and worry.'"

A Filipino remarked that this, or something very much like it was true also of the layman, for—

> "While his best thoughts and energy are consumed in the intense struggle to provide for himself and his family the comforts and luxuries of this world, he has hardly any time for spiritual culture. In most Christian homes I have been to, there is very little of prayer or meditation. It is surprizing how little Biblical knowledge they possess. They know they are Christians, to be sure, because their parents told them so, or because they are members of the Christian Church, but not because they are living like Christ."

A Chinese found it "rather significant" that "the ebbing of the spiritual life" should be attended by a rising tide of divorces, murders, and daylight robberies. Moreover, he deplored the prevalence of race arrogance, and of this an Indian spoke still more sharply:

> "One of my friends from India had to go to twelve different barber-shops in Chicago to get his hair cut. Here we are in America—the home basis of missionaries who come to tell us that caste is inhuman and hence an obstacle to all human progress, and that if India embraced Christianity this inhuman caste system will disappear through its influence. And we come from caste-ridden India to Christian America, and we find that the Christians here have even a worse form of caste."

The members of this informal Oriental Commission apologized for their candor. As one of them said to Mr. Cornelius, they were frank because they "want America to wake up to her great opportunity of moral leadership of the West. If she continues to be engrossed in materialism, then there is no hope for her civilization. If Christianity is to save her, then she must examine closely her Christian life."

WHERE SCIENCE HALTS

ANTAGONISM BETWEEN RELIGION and science, it is generally acknowledged, has waned almost to the vanishing point, for science admits that no matter how far out it reaches, no matter how distant its exploration and wide ts research, it is still inevitably confronted with the question at which pure reason falters. Here only religion can speak. This acknowledgment is illustrated by replies of a "Congress of Celebrities" among French scientists who were recently questioned by *Figaro* as to their views on "religious feeling and science." The replies, we read in *The Witness*, a Catholic weekly published in Dubuque, are a startling revelation of the changes n opinion among scientists toward the problem of religion during the last fifty years. Of the very few replies which show traces of the old animosity of scientists toward religion, the most typical was sent in anonymously, and even this merely says: "Science—and I mean by this the ensemble of the exact sciences—works n a field so distinct from the spiritual that, no doubt, it can not reach a valid conclusion against religious sentiment; but I wish to add that neither can it conclude in its favor." A much more positive declaration, quoted in *The Witness*, comes from Emile Picard, professor at the Sorbonne, member of the French Academy and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences:

> "You have asked a formidable question. About fifty years ago numerous scholars did not doubt that science would find the last word on all things. Some of them wrote that there were no longer any mysteries; the scientific mind, to them, was the highest development of the human intelligence. Ideas on the value of science have undergone some change since then—this integral scientism is decreasing. The history of science is full of ruins and, like books, theories too have their day. Our notions of the natural law have undergone a tremendous variation in fifty years. . . . Let us leave to their dogmatism those who make an idol of science. . . . The concepts on which it is based are somewhat arbitrary and it would seem that many things are rreducible to scientific knowledge. The feeling that the universe remains an enigma to us is, properly speaking, the religious sentiment understood in its broadest sense, and the diagrams of science furnish no authorization for the assertion that there is an opposition between this sentiment and the scientific spirit."

A scientist famous in the scientific world for his geological work and discoveries in the Alps, the Pyrenees, in Corsica and Northern Africa, Pierre Termier, Inspector General of Mines, writes: "To affirm that science is opposed to religious sentiment is to admit that one has an incomplete and, consequently, inexact idea of the scientific spirit. . . . Religious sentiment is a fact which the scientific spirit may well consider and which it would be puerile not to recognize. On the contrary," asserts this geologist, "science which is necessarily limited and which creates more mysteries than it explains, science itself would seem to invite man to cross its boundaries and dispose his mind to receive proofs of the existence of God." Science would explain all things, thought Charles Moreu, professor at the College of France, in his early years. M. Moreu is a chemist, and during the war had the task of organizing the defense of French troops against asphyxiating gases. Thirsting for knowledge in the days of his youth, he threw himself into the study of science, and soon, intoxicated by its conquests, he was not far from believing that science could solve all problems. M. Moreu continues:

> "I was then perhaps a materialist, believing that divinity, the immortality of the soul, are ideas for the simple-minded, to be rejected by minds which are truly free. . . . But on all sides I found before me the Infinite. Not only when I plunged myself toward the silence of those terrifying spaces in which innumerable planets move, but also when I bent over the infinitely small atom. . . . The Infinite! In this universe where everything is solidarity, where everything has a connection with everything else . . . you may study, observe, scrutinize, and compare. And when reason has been outdistanced and is powerless and overwhelmed, defend yourself if you can against a feeling of humility in the face of the prodigious enigma whose greatness fascinates and confounds you. And if you can not so defend yourself, then admit the irresistible need of a conclusion, and, obeying the deepest aspirations of your troubled soul, ask yourself whether you do not entertain the idea of some all-powerful and perfect Being, a Super-Being, Author and Legislator of the physical universe and of the moral world. Such, from the point of view of the Great Problem, was the evolution of my thought. . . . Religion, as I understand it, tends to satisfy the needs of the heart, to add poetry and beauty to life. To those who accept it, it brings an answer to the supreme question which science does not solve."

Science allied with religion is beneficial, but without religion it is dangerous, declares M. Branly, professor at the Catholic Institute, and an inventor. M. Blondel, professor at the School of Bridges and Highways, asserts that incompatibility between science and religion no longer exists except in "primary and backward minds." The great majority of the replies of the scientists, all eminent in the various branches of science, are of a similar character. "They prove," comments the American journal, "that French scientific thought has undergone a profound change since the time, a few years ago, when a future Premier was applauded for announcing from the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies: 'We have put out stars in heaven which will not be lighted again.'"

YOUTH THAT IS NOT "FLAMING"—Perhaps the items crowded out of the daily news tell a truer story of modern youth than the glaring headlines telling of wild petting parties, orgiastic dances, and juvenile delinquency. In point, we cull this covenant, entered into by twenty students of the University of Nebraska, from a corner of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist):

> "I will live my life under God for others rather than for myself; for the advancement of the kingdom of God rather than my personal success. I will not drift into my life work, but I will do the utmost by prayer, investigation, meditation, and service to discover that form and place of life work in which I can become of the largest use to the kingdom of God. As I find it, I will follow it under the leadership of Jesus Christ, wheresoever it take me, cost what it may."

"If the hundred thousand preachers, the hundred thousand Sunday-school superintendents, and the millions of Epworth Leaguers and Christian Endeavorers would find them taking upon themselves in good faith that identical vow," comments *The Central Christian Advocate*, "it would not be long before the whole Christian world would feel its force." For, says this *Advocate:*

> "A single candle gives its beams of light. The twenty lights kindled afresh at the University of Nebraska will shine farther than we may think. But multiplied thousands would penetrate much darkness. The omen is very good."

CRESCENT AND CROSS IN AFRICA

STRAIGHT THROUGH A CLOUD went an airplane flying over West-Central Africa, and a native chief remarked: "Our teachers from Mohammed's time to now have held that clouds are solid, dense, and impenetrable. What becomes of their teaching?" Yet the missionary who records the remark is far from exulting. If "minds which were bound are becoming active" and shaking off the fetters of Moslem orthodoxy, much that is good is endangered, we are told. In its way, Islam has been a blessing. It "has suppresst cannibalism and human sacrifice"; it "has removed some of the coarser features of priestcraft and witchcraft"; it "has profest to enforce abstinence from strong drink and has generally succeeded"; it "has taught the sinfulness of gambling." By limiting the number of legal wives to four, it "has put a curb on the excessive practise of polygamy." Of immense educational value, it "brings with it a written language—namely, Arabic," and "a whole range of new ideas, of general concepts and moral principles which the followers of the new religion have eagerly gathered from the Oriental books put at their disposal." On its doctrinal side, it represents a "great bound forward and upward from idolatry and its dark degradation into the light of theism: 'There is no god but God.'" Meanwhile, it inculcates a broad religious tolerance—even toward Christian converts. Writing in *The International Review of Missions*, W. R. Miller, M.D., quotes a leading Moslem as saying: "Who would attempt to carry out any sentence against converts to Christianity? Certainly none of us secular or religious rulers. If they are apostate from Islam, what are we? We have joined with unbelievers and received money from them; taken office under them; been friends, and valued our friendship with them; shaken hands and eaten food with them; pledged our faith and allegiance to them, and yet call ourselves Moslems; who are we, therefore, to attempt to carry out any sentence against those more sincere than we, who have accepted your religion as well as your friendship?" So it is "from no desire to injure Islam and with no petty spirit of scoring a partizan success, but with a deep love for these most lovable people" that Christian educational work among them is urged by Dr. Miller, who thinks the outlook hopeful despite the successes of Islam, as each asset has its attendant liability. He analzyes the Moslem claims to advantage, thus:

"(*a*) Greater coordination in rule and law. Under Moslem influence larger areas tend to speak one language and live under one rule: there has developed an intelligent concrete society under one unified system. But the prestige of this is being rapidly lost, for most tribes now realize that a far higher stage in the same evolution is reached by European rulers.

"(*b*) Book knowledge. Before the arrival of missions and European governments this was confined to Mohammedanism. This asset has passed, for everywhere, increasing with amazing rapidity, the superior type of education under Christian auspices is making that of Islam appear of a very poor quality.

"(*c*) Increase through slaves. The constant replenishing of numbers of untold quantities of slaves, largely women, from whom grew up a stronger and always Moslem race, in the past loaded the dice heavily toward Islam. Slavery is now dying and will soon be dead.

"(*d*) Enterprise. The Moslem was more enterprising, carried his trade further afield, was always the pioneer to new markets, and was a cosmopolitan. As such, through his worldly energy, he reaped well-earned religious results. This no longer holds; many of his methods have become antiquated and obsolete through European occupation; pagans and Christian converts, more ready to adapt new methods, are successfully contesting and even ousting him from 'big business.' Another asset is going or gone.

"(*e*) Alleged social equality. Much has been written about the social equality and friendship of all Moslems, and in some directions Islam must be given full credit for its theoretical obliteration of social distinctions and color lines. But there is another side to this. In West Africa the light-colored Fulani, who is probably of Aryan stock, and the Arab, while readily taking African women into their harems and recognizing all their children as equal, do not look upon the African as their equal, and frequently show the greatest scorn and dislike."

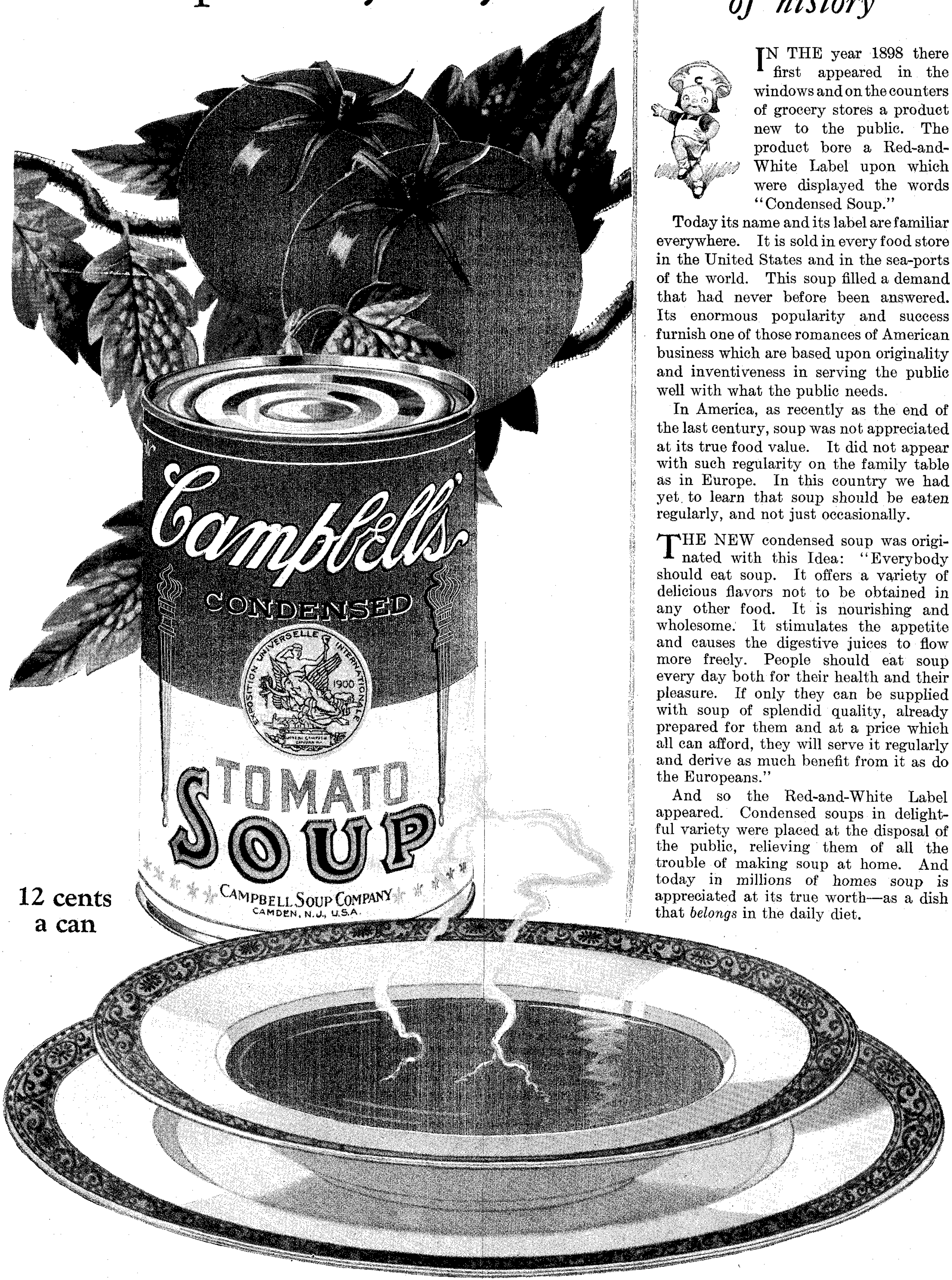
Dr. Miller finds that, with all its superiority to the paganism which it displaces, "the religion of Islam has not been a vitalizing moral force." Few of its religious leaders are "men of outstanding truth and purity of life." Under Islam "the law has almost invariably been corruptly administered and its judges venal." The failure of the Moslem schools, which "seem to be doomed," is leading to "sheer materialism and irreligion."

Also in *The International Review of Missions*, Maurice Delafosse remarks that "speaking generally we have overestimated the number of negro Africans professing Islam," and bids us make a distinction between those who accept it fully and "those who have only borrowed from it something like a superficial veneer, more or less thin and more or less sham." As we are told, there are "millions of negro Mussulmans content with pronouncing in a degenerate Arabic certain formulæ which have no meaning for them." Such pseudo-Moslems "mingle with their acts of devotion practises borrowed from the paganism of their ancestors," nor do their Moslem teachers always object to this, and, writing in the same magazine, Rev. Dr. S. M. Zwemer points out that such laxity gives Islam an advantage over Christianity in its approach to the pagan tribes. Furthermore, Islam itself is largely animistic. "By its pilgrimage rites, its doctrine of jinn, of magic, of amulets and charms," it finds "easier access to the mind of the negro," and it demands no great change in his beliefs or practises. Accordingly, "the Moslem advance in Africa has been extensive, constant, and rapid." Indeed, "some believe that unless there is a more speedy evangelization of the pagan tribes, large parts of the continent will enter the fold of Islam." According to Dr. Zwemer:

"Christianity has its great communities in the south, in Uganda, around the Lakes, in Southern Nigeria, on the Gold Coast, in Madagascar, in Abyssinia, and in the Nile Valley, but we can not speak of any chain of mission stations across the continent. The lappings of the rising tide of Islam were experienced in Nyasaland only a decade ago; now south of the Lakes and the Zambezi there are already 283,000 Mohammedans. In Dahomey, on the West Coast, there are no less than one hundred and fifty-four Koran schools, and Islam is rapidly winning its way and strengthening its grip. In Abyssinia the Gallas and some other tribes have become Moslem, and the inferior strata of the population more and more adopt the cult of the Prophet. Concerning the province of Jimma Abagifar in Southern Abyssinia, Dr. T. A. Lambie wrote this year: 'I saw something there that I never heard of, namely, the Mohammedans sending out actual mission colonies to the heathen Gallas. We saw several of these colonies.' From Zanzibar the missionaries report a revival of active propaganda enforced by many newcomers from Cairo who are trying to rouse the somewhat lethargic Mohammedans of Zanzibar into greater activity. In Liberia, the Government reports that the Mohammedan negroes are steadily penetrating into the hinterland. They cut down the forests and take possession little by little, driving the forest dwellers toward the interior."

Nevertheless, Dr. Zwemer believes that "if the Christian Church in Africa could be aroused to its present opportunity, be healed of its needless divisions, present a united front, and proclaim a living Savior, she would carry victory everywhere." As he tells us, "already ninety per cent. of the educational program for Africa south of the Sudan is in missionary hands. Every school produces readers; and they are all taught to read in their own tongue the Book which is as a hammer and as a fire to break down superstition and kindle the flame of a new and purer life. Missionaries in Africa, not Moslem dervishes, are laying the foundations of literary education for the negro races. In the schools of the Protestant missions in Africa there are nearly a million pupils."

No wonder we eat soup every day!



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SOUP

and a bit of history

IN THE year 1898 there first appeared in the windows and on the counters of grocery stores a product new to the public. The product bore a Red-and-White Label upon which were displayed the words "Condensed Soup."

Today its name and its label are familiar everywhere. It is sold in every food store in the United States and in the sea-ports of the world. This soup filled a demand that had never before been answered. Its enormous popularity and success furnish one of those romances of American business which are based upon originality and inventiveness in serving the public well with what the public needs.

In America, as recently as the end of the last century, soup was not appreciated at its true food value. It did not appear with such regularity on the family table as in Europe. In this country we had yet to learn that soup should be eaten regularly, and not just occasionally.

THE NEW condensed soup was originated with this Idea: "Everybody should eat soup. It offers a variety of delicious flavors not to be obtained in any other food. It is nourishing and wholesome. It stimulates the appetite and causes the digestive juices to flow more freely. People should eat soup every day both for their health and their pleasure. If only they can be supplied with soup of splendid quality, already prepared for them and at a price which all can afford, they will serve it regularly and derive as much benefit from it as do the Europeans."

And so the Red-and-White Label appeared. Condensed soups in delightful variety were placed at the disposal of the public, relieving them of all the trouble of making soup at home. And today in millions of homes soup is appreciated at its true worth—as a dish that *belongs* in the daily diet.

WITH THE MEAL OR AS A MEAL SOUP BELONGS IN THE DAILY DIET!

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

We know Mr. Coppard as one of the best of English short-story writers, and occasionally he turns to verse. The first of these two in *The English Mercury* will please those who like puzzles. The other might be another's work, but Coppard is versatile:

MENDACITY

By A. E. Coppard

Truth is love and love is truth,
Either neither in good sooth:
Truth is truth and love is love,
Give us grace to taste thereof.
But if truth offend my sweet
Then I will have none of it,
And if love offend the other,
Farewell truth, I will not bother.

Happy truth when truth accords
With the love in lovers' words!
Harm not truth in any part,
But keep its shadow from love's heart.
Men must love, tho lovers' lies
Outpall the stars in florid skies,
And none may keep, and few can merit,
The fond joy that they inherit.

Who with love at his command
Dare give truth a welcome hand?
Believe it, or believe it not,
'Tis a lore most vainly got.
Truth requites no penny-fee,
Niggard's honey feeds no bee,
Ere this trick of truth undo me
Little love, my love, come to me.

WINTER FIELD

By A. E. Coppard

Sorrow on the acres,
Wind in the thorn,
And an old man ploughing
Through the frosty morn.

A flock of the dark birds,
Rooks and their wives,
Follow the plough team
The old man drives;

And troops of starlings,
A-tittle-tat and prim,
Follow the rooks
That follow him.

F. P. A. has returned from his vacation to the "Conning Tower" (New York *World*), bringing one of his graceful translations:

DEDICATION

Horace: Book I, Ode 1

"*Maecenas atavis edite regibus*"——

AD MAECENATEM

Maecenas of a royal name,
O thou my dearest pride and trust,
Some men there be whose favorite game
It is to acquire Olympic dust,
And when their chariots cross the line,
They feel no lower than divine.

This man is glad if fickle Rome
Him honors thrice; that, if he stores
In his own silo safe at home
What's swept from Libyan threshing-floors;
The farmer ploughs the fields—a notion
He'd not give up to plough the ocean.

The trader dreads the southwest wind
That lashes the Icarian Sea;
He praises calm, and yearns to find
The homely peace of field and tree;
Yet he, unused to any hardship,
Will soon repair his sadly-starred ship.

Some love the bowls of Massic wine,
And steal the hours from business woes
Beneath a green arbute supine,
And where some prattling brooklet flows.
(Parenthesis for this translation:
A far from irksome occupation.)

Some love what makes the mother sigh—
The wars; the camp, the clarion clear—
And out beneath a chilly sky
The hunter loves to stalk the deer,
Or trap—his tender wife forgetting—
The Marsian boar burst from his netting.

But ivy, prize of poets' brows,
Unites me with the lofty gods;
And me the grove with cooling boughs
Withdraws from all the vulgar clods—
If but Euterpe's flute may fire me,
And Polyhymnia's lyre inspire me.

* * * *

If as a bard thou rankest me high
My happy head would scale the sky.

The writer is perhaps a little exasperated by the foibles he deals with here, knowing how seriously some take them. In *The New Statesman* (London):

THE ASTROLOGER IN THE WELL

(*La Fontaine*, Fables II, 13.)

By Edward Marsh

There once was an Astrologer who fell,
By inadvertence, down a well.
"If you can't see before your feet," they said,
"How can you read above your head?"

* * * *

Here I might stop, and leave the allegory
To make its own impression. Few there be
Who do not hanker now and then
After the fond belief that men
Can read that secret Book of Destiny
Of which blind Homer and his fellows told—
Chance was its name in days of old,
Now *Providence* (for 'tis the same).
Yet if its dictates went by rules
Decipherable by the Schools,
Then we should call it by some other name
Than Chance, Lot, Fortune, all of which imply
Haphazard and uncertainty.
And as for Him, whose sovereign mind
Orders all things, and nothing undesigned,
How should His hidden purpose be divined?
Would He print plain in starry syllables
That which the Night of Time in cloud conceals?
With what intent?—to exercise the wit
Of those who on the Spheres and Globes have writ?
From fixed and certain ills Mankind to save?
Or spoil our pleasure in what good we have?
By expectation to rub off its bloom,
And turn it into evil ere it come?
Believe it not! 'Twere error, nay, 'twere sin.
The heavens revolve, the stars their courses run,
Each day brings back the sun,
Each day we seek dark fade and dawn begin;
But all proves only this, that warmth and light,
Seedtime and harvest, summers following springs,
And stellar influence on our bodily plight,
Are part and parcel of the scheme of things.
And what less like Fate's game of odds and evens
Than that calm constant process of the Heavens?

* * * *

I would each rogue who casts a horoscope
Were sacked from Court by Emperor, King, and Pope,
He and the Alchemist his brother!
'Tis six of one, half-dozen of the other. . . .
But I shall lose my temper. Going back
To my Star-gazer and his sudden drink:
He typifies the vanity of the Quack:
Also the folly of those philosophers
Who gape at mares' nests on the brink
Of dire disaster to their own affairs.

In "The Greek Idyls" (The Maxwelton Co., New York) Mr. Marion Mills Miller has rendered metrical versions of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. None is short enough to be quoted entire here, but we select a passage from the tenth idyl bearing the title "The Reaper in Love," which carries a subtitle. The speakers are Milon and Bucus, the latter being a short form of Bucaeus, "a man who plows with oxen":

THE ENCHANTMENT OF LOVE

By Theocritus, Translated by Marion Mills Miller

Pierian Muses, sing with me my slender maid: whate'er
Ye do but touch, O goddesses, becometh wholly fair.

Bombyca, dear and gracious, on thee the others rail
As "gipsy," "lean," "burnt i' the sun": I call thee "honey-pale."

Dark is the lettered hyacinth, and dark the violet,
And yet in garlands first of all their deep-hued blooms are set.

The goat hunts hidden clover; the wolf, the goats that flee;
After the plowman stalks the crane—and I am wild for thee.

Would all the wealth that people say King Croesus had were mine!
Then would I set our images in Aphrodite's shrine.

Of purest gold: thou with thy flute, a rose, or apple sweet,
And I in raiment fine arrayed, new shoon on both my feet.

Ah Bombyca, like ivory that one hath carven well
Thy feet are; drowsy sweet, thy voice; thy ways—
I cannot tell!

To the dedication of the volume to the late Samuel Ross Winans, Mr. Miller has added an elegiac tribute in the spirit of Moschus, whose lament for Bion is accounted "the most famous dirge in all literature":

DAPHNIS

By Marion Mills Miller

Bion is dead, and with him all glad singing.—
Moschus.

Ai! the dirge for Daphnis sing:
For mildewed pipe and broken lute;
Song from the world has taken wing.

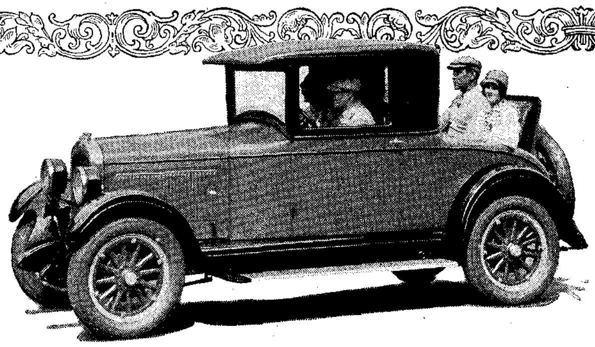
Our hounding cares, how close they cling,
No herdboy's lay to lull pursuit!
Ai! the dirge for Daphnis sing.

At harvest, birds are carolling,
Nor are the "burnt cicalas" mute,
Yet human song has taken wing.

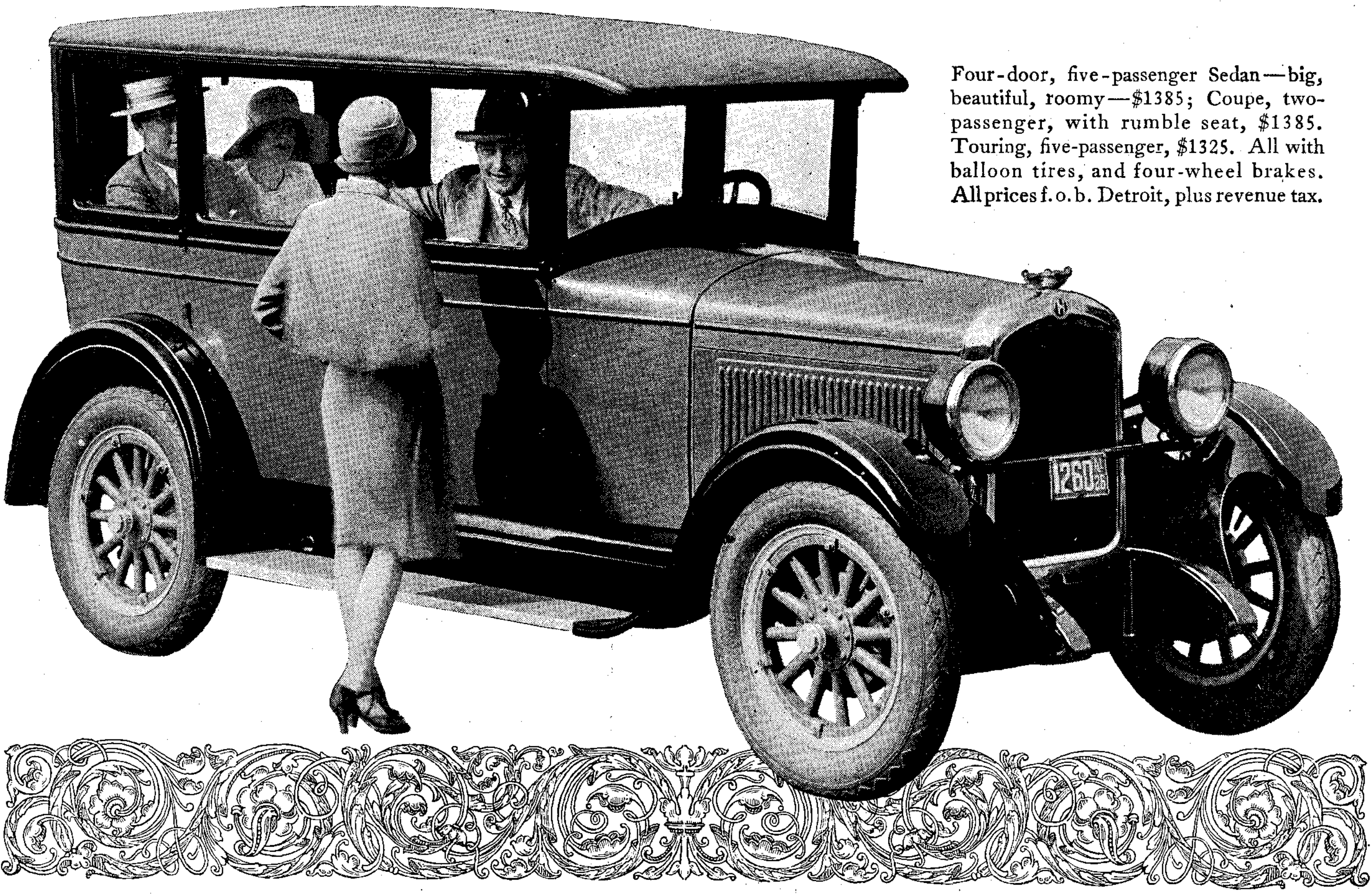
And "banded bees" buzz round the spring,
And lows the bull like distant flute.
Ai! the dirge for Daphnis sing.

The bee—we know it but by sting,
The "bull divine" as hornéd brute.
Song from the world has taken wing.

Come, ancient singers, beauty bring
Our sordid "culture" to confute.
Ai! the dirge for Daphnis sing;
Song from the world has taken wing.



Nine months on the market and already Hupmobile Six sales equal, within a few hundred cars, our total sales volume for the entire preceding year. Buyers certainly *do* want reputation and quality to back up beauty and performance.



Four-door, five-passenger Sedan—big, beautiful, roomy—$1385; Coupe, two-passenger, with rumble seat, $1385. Touring, five-passenger, $1325. All with balloon tires, and four-wheel brakes. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

HUPMOBILE *Six*

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

MAKING FOREST FIRES OLD-FASHIONED

THE SUPERVISOR HURRIEDLY STUCK A PIN in a map, marking the supposed position of a blaze just reported by a distant lookout. Diving for the telephone, he called up another lookout. The second lookout verified the alarm. With sharp, military exactitude, the supervisor set his human machinery in motion.

"Oscar," he cried, grabbing a ready-typed list of men with addresses, "take this and get a ten-man crew. Joe, you go down to the warehouse and get four canoes ready. Denby, you help Joe with the canoes and then get out pack-sacks, blankets, cooking kit, and tools for the crew."

Photographs by Keystone View Company

JUMPING HOTFOOT TO THE SCENE OF ACTION

Fire-fighters of the National Forest Service lose no time in responding to a call from some distant lookout, and their rations and equipment are always ready for a long job.

This scene was being enacted in the office of the Superior National Forest, of Minnesota. It happened that a writing man was present—Arthur Hawthorne Carhart, who now relates the incident, in connection with other forest-fire material, in *Everybody's Magazine.* The supervisor, he continues, turned to the telephone again and gave a number.

"Hello," he called. "Miller's store? Fix up a bunch of grub for a ten-man fire crew."

And that, records Mr. Carhart, "was all there was to ordering several days' supply for ten men. Part of those supplies were already put up in cloth sacks ready to go, and a list of additional food was tacked on the wall of that grocery store, so the owner could rush together the perishable foodstuffs not previously bundled and ready.

"In less than two minutes after that fire was sighted the campaign against it had been launched. In less than twenty minutes there was a crew, fully equipped and provisioned, on the way to fight the flames."

We are told no more about that particular fire, but the writer entertains us with the tale of a "spook" fire in the same region:

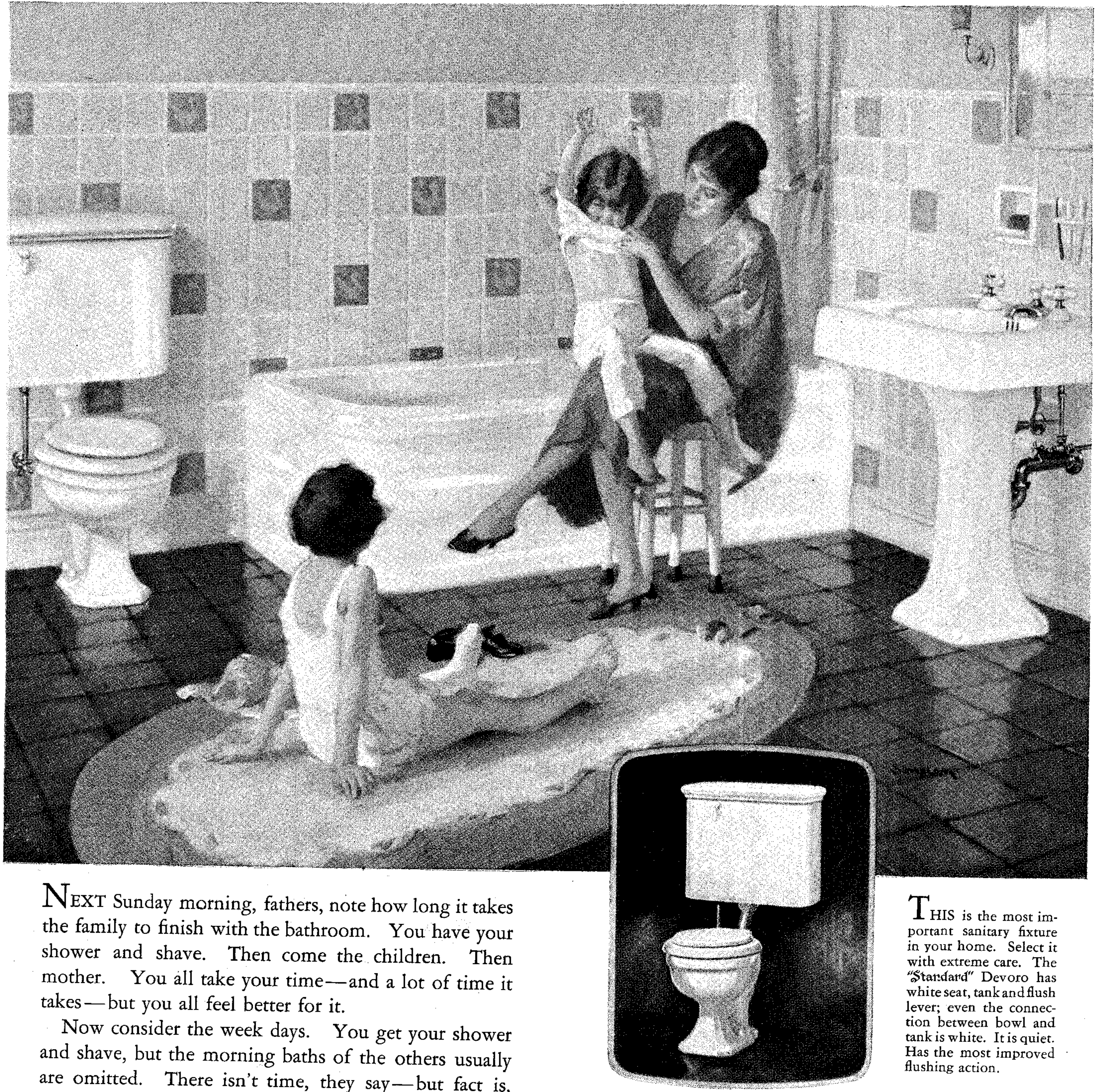
> Fernberg lookout, between fifteen and twenty miles east from Ely, the forest headquarters, sighted a fire to the northwest. Slim Lake lookout, west of Ely, sighted a fire answering about the same description to the northeast.
>
> "Go get it," cried the forest supervisor.
>
> A crew went out and looked all day for the fire at the point in the forest where the lines of sight crossed. For there, where the lines of sight from two lookouts cross, a fire which they both report is generally discovered.
>
> "No fire there," said the ranger in charge of the crew the next morning after bringing in his men.
>
> The supervisor called the lookouts.
>
> "He's crazy," answered the lookouts. "There's a fire booming about there now; smoke column just piling up."
>
> Out went the fire crew again. But there was no fire.
>
> Then they found that Fernberg was sighting a fire miles and miles farther northwest of the point where the fire was supposed to be, and Slim Lake was sighting a fire miles and more miles northeast, both far beyond the forest. But the point at which the lines of sight to those two independent fires had crossed had indicated a fire booming in the forest. The country being hazy neither lookout could tell how far they were sighting to the fire they saw. So the crew had, for two days, chased a "spook" fire.

"Team-work" is the slogan of Uncle Sam's forest-fire fighters, and to such an extent have they organized team-work—with due regard to the principle that prevention is better than cure—that the time seems actually in sight when man-made forest fires will become a thing of the past. Such, at least, is the optimistic declaration of John McLaren, fire chief of 23,000,000 acres of National Forest in the Rocky Mountain district, of whom we read:

> If John McLaren wore a uniform and brass buttons you would instinctively call him "Colonel." No matter what he wore you would naturally give him some kind of a title, anyway. But to his friends he is just plain "Mac" or "John," and because his acquaintances soon become his friends, everybody calls him by the friendly name.
>
> Mac is a scrapper. He has to be to hold the position he fills. He is the head of an organization which is always ready to go over the top for eight months of each year. This army must be on its toes every minute of that time, for if it is slow in going into action when the enemy attacks, the advantage of a quick counter-attack is lost. McLaren's men have fought many hot battles; sometimes they have been desperate ones, and usually they have had in them some kind of a thrill. Many times John McLaren has been on the line personally facing the fight against the lurid enemy. That battle line is far-flung, extending for hundreds of miles over the roughest country in America.
>
> Altogether there are 157,000,000 acres in our National Forests. Most other districts average nearly the same size as the Rocky Mountain District. But most men familiar with the forest-fire work will concede that the Rocky Mountain District has a tip-top record in fire suppression—a reputation among the eight districts in the nation for the small number and the small size of its fires.
>
> A good-natured smile was the first answer to a question shot over the desk where Mr. McLaren plans his campaigns against the army of the flames. He chuckled.
>
> "Sure I can tell you how many fires we've had in this district since I came on the job."
>
> He turned to the stack of filing ledgers of prodigious perimeters and varying thicknesses which were on his desk. Selecting one he turned to a page filled with columns of dates and figures and ran his forefinger down a column to the total.
>
> "I've been on this job seven years," he remarked. "In that time, let me see— Here it is. There have been 3,746 recorded fires.
>
> "If you are interested in figures, in Colorado in 1925 the fires

(*Continued on page 41*)

What Sunday morning proves



NEXT Sunday morning, fathers, note how long it takes the family to finish with the bathroom. You have your shower and shave. Then come the children. Then mother. You all take your time—and a lot of time it takes—but you all feel better for it.

Now consider the week days. You get your shower and shave, but the morning baths of the others usually are omitted. There isn't time, they say—but fact is, there aren't sufficient bath facilities. If you remained home, you would see that congestion in the bathroom often forces neglect of vital health habits by members of your family.

To prevent bathroom congestion is not expensive. In many homes the attractive bathroom shown above would be adequate for every need. Others require an added lavatory, shower, toilet; still others want one, two, or three extra bathrooms.

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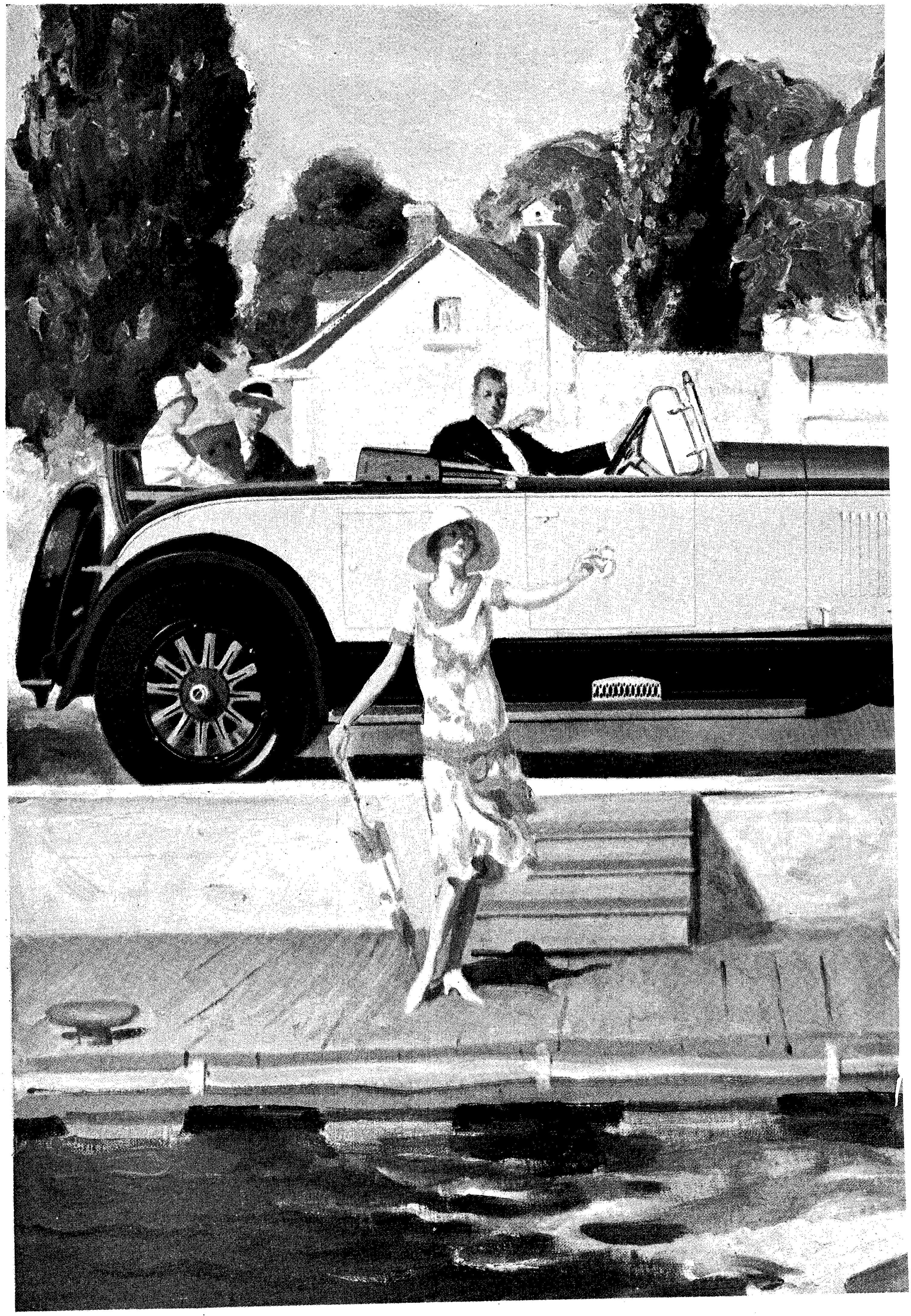

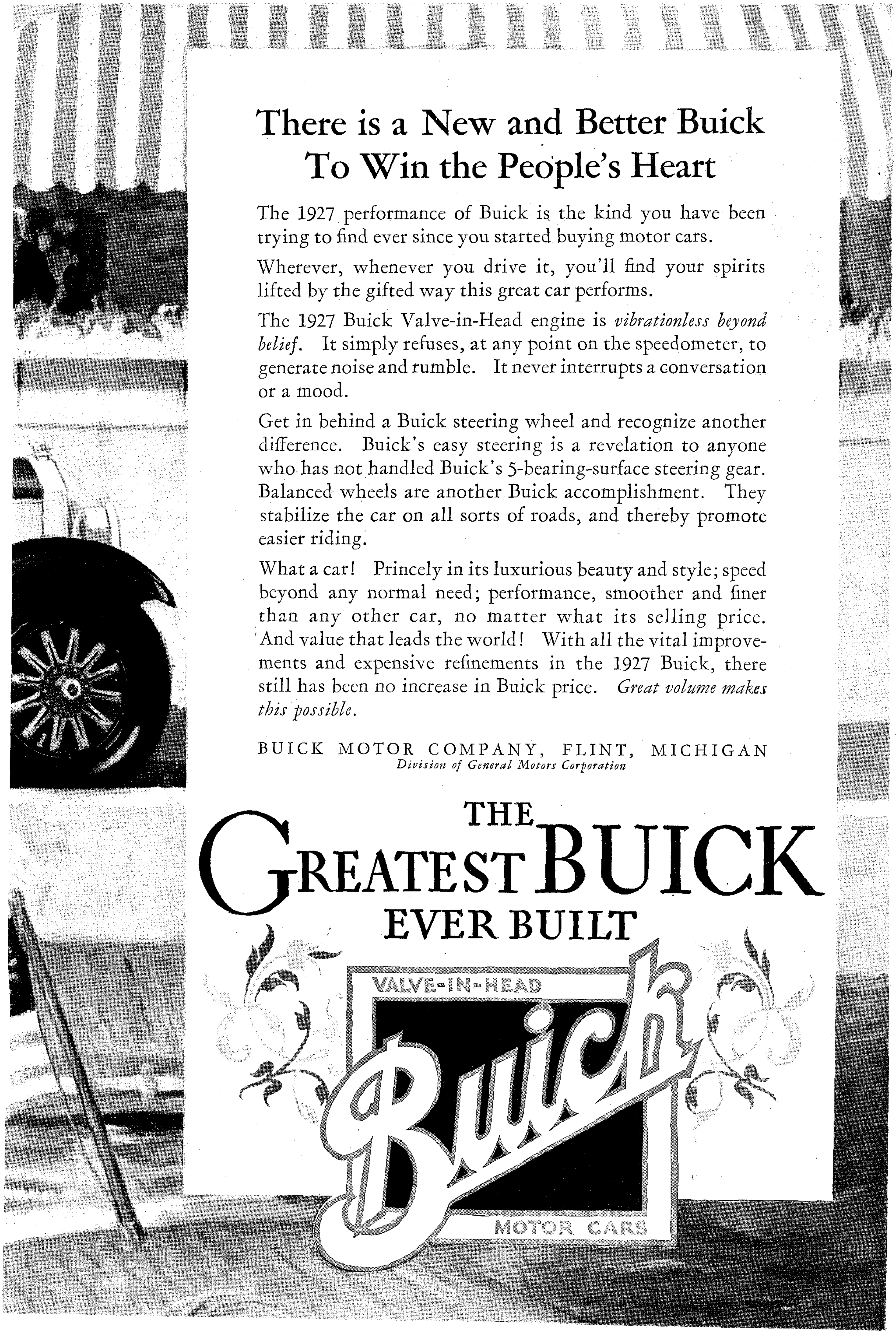

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The 1927 performance of Buick is the kind you have been trying to find ever since you started buying motor cars.

Wherever, whenever you drive it, you'll find your spirits lifted by the gifted way this great car performs.

The 1927 Buick Valve-in-Head engine is *vibrationless beyond belief*. It simply refuses, at any point on the speedometer, to generate noise and rumble. It never interrupts a conversation or a mood.

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What a car! Princely in its luxurious beauty and style; speed beyond any normal need; performance, smoother and finer than any other car, no matter what its selling price. And value that leads the world! With all the vital improvements and expensive refinements in the 1927 Buick, there still has been no increase in Buick price. *Great volume makes this possible.*

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4 out of every 5 *must pay the price*

Some people think "four out of five" is an exaggeration. They find it hard to believe the odds are so great in dread pyorrhea's favor.

But dental statistics prove that four people out of every five, after the age of forty, fall victims to pyorrhea. Thousands younger also are attacked.

With the odds so great against you, keep always on the alert for the first traces of pyorrhea. Watch your gums. If they become soft or flabby, if they bleed easily when brushed go straightway to your dentist for examination and treatment.

But don't wait for pyorrhea's coming to begin brushing your teeth and gums regularly with Forhan's. If used consistently and used in time this preventive dentifrice can thwart pyorrhea or check its progress.

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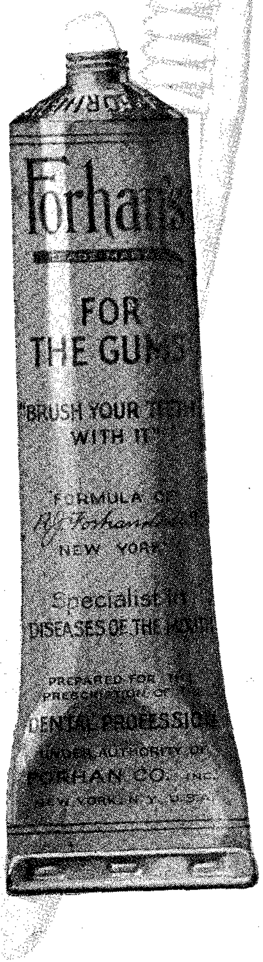


MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*

(*Continued from page 36*)

burned over only 241 acres of forest land. There are thirteen and a quarter million acres of forest in this State, so you can see what this year's relationship of the areas burned is to the total. Almost negligible. But in the six States in this district there was considerably more acreage. It totaled 16,000. That was due to a helluva fire in Michigan."

The Michigan fire must have been actually responsible for this total. Quick figuring showed that this total acreage was only one-tenth of 1 per cent. burned in one year in spite of that very sizable Michigan fire. McLaren noted this percentage and he chuckled again.

"They call this the 'Asbestos District,'" he said. "We manage to show such a low total that other fire-fighters of the service try to figure out some atmospheric condition here that prevents forest fires."

"Anything to that idea?"

"Well, there might be," he agreed. "But we catch our fires when they are young and treat them rough. That is the secret of the comparatively low acreage. When a fire gets started our machinery starts operating, and it isn't very long before some one gets to the fire and kills it while a few men can kill it. The old fires are the ones that are bad to handle. A little fire can be knocked cold in a few minutes if some one gets right after it.

"Want to see the way it works when a fire gets reported?" he asked.

"First of all, you know that we have lookouts on the high peaks at certain strategic points. These men are stationed in the lookouts sometimes as early as May, when the fire season often starts if the season opens early, and they may stay there until the middle of October if the fall is dry. These lookouts have fire-finders in front of them that resemble in some features the range-finders you see on big guns. When a column of smoke starts up from the forest, these lookouts train their instruments on the fire and they can locate about where it is burning. They telephone to forest headquarters or to the nearest ranger. Sometimes the report may come to the forest headquarters from some settler, tourist, or other party who sights the fire.

"This report sets the machinery going. Here, look," he said, and dived into a drawer of the desk bringing out a big, impressive printed form. "Here is the fire plan brought down to a single sheet of paper.

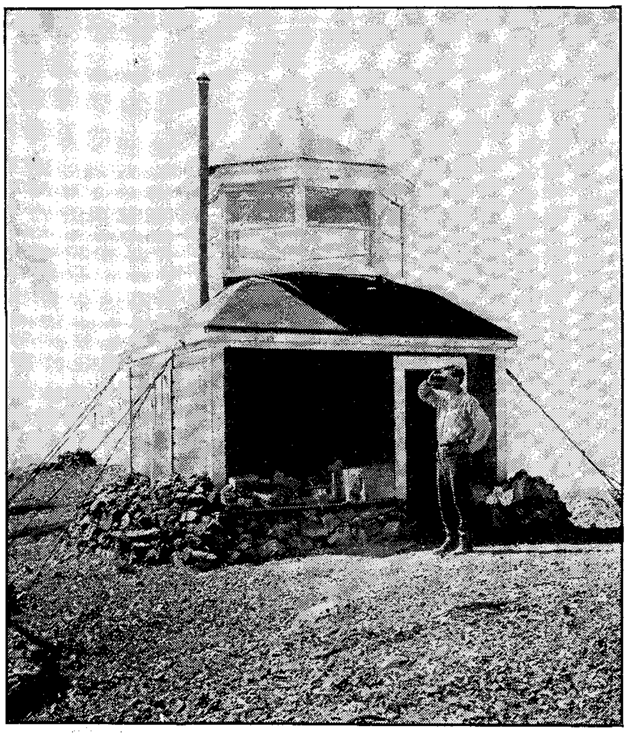
"Up here in the top of the first column is a section ruled off for listing the regular, full-time forest-service personnel of the individual forest. Their rank in the organization, phone number and other information are given. Whoever may be in the ranger's office or the office of the supervisor when the fire call comes knows where the forest office nearest to the fire is located.

BECAUSE CAMPERS WERE CARELESS

This is the kind of fire that "eats away at the forest duff, burning roots and low underbrush, the fire we trench and stop with a fire line." It is just as destructive as the more spectacular kind, but more easily handled than the blazers in the tops of the trees.

"This next is the list of key men. These men are settlers who have agreed to take charge of fighting a fire until a regular forest officer comes. They are some of the best citizens in or near the forest, active and interested in the welfare of the community. Time after time these men have taken charge and had a fire licked before a regular officer could get there. The minute a fire starts they automatically become forest officers with full power to act. They know their responsibility and they are ready to shoulder it.

"The next line in our army are the cooperators. They are also residents. Following that crew foremen are listed. They know how to run a crew on the fire line. We are acquainted with these fellows from past performances, and trust them not to lose men.



SEARCHING FOR A TELLTALE SMOKE CLOUD

The lonely lookout man of the Forest Service keeps tabs on the surrounding landscape, and the moment he spots what looks like a fire, he warns the rangers by telephone or wireless.

"Getting men into danger is no small crime when fighting a fire. It's bad business to take risks. We've singed a few and put the fear in a lot of others in this district, but the loss of life is remarkably low.

"Special men come next on the sheet, as you see. These men fill places that require training or experience, and include cooks, packers, and timekeepers. And then comes a list of laborers. These are men available for fire-fighting who do not have either special qualifications or personal interest in the community in which the fire is burning.

"There is the army. All the officers listed; all the non-coms and privates lined up. With a fire reported it is a matter of telephoning like sin for a few minutes and you have the whole machine in motion so far as the personnel is concerned. First you get the key men. All you have to say to those fellows is that a fire is popping on a certain creek, and they are on the go. Nothing is left to chance. We are ready with a preorganized force of fighters any hour of the day or night. Sometimes there have been times when calls reporting a fire came into the supervisor's office while all the men were away. Everybody in this district is so filled with the idea that the instant a fire starts some one must start for the fire, that the girls in the office, the clerks and the stenos, have, on occasion, grabbed the phone, put the fire plan before the army and set the whole campaign against the fire going. That is only possible because we are fully organized beforehand.

"But getting back to this sheet which is the fire plan in brief. You find here other lists. There is a list of transportation under the head of 'Transportation, Government.' It is listed as motors, trucks, teams and wagons, motor-boats, pack-animals, saddle-horses, and canoes. With this sheet before him any forest officer or cooperator will know just where to get the kind of transportation needed when the time comes.

"Then there is this column titled, 'Transportation, Private.' The list following that shows equipment available from private sources. Another column shows where food supplies are to be had. These necessities are all lined up weeks before any fire pops."

Another column in John McLaren's organization chart bore the caption, "Law Enforcement," and of this we are told:

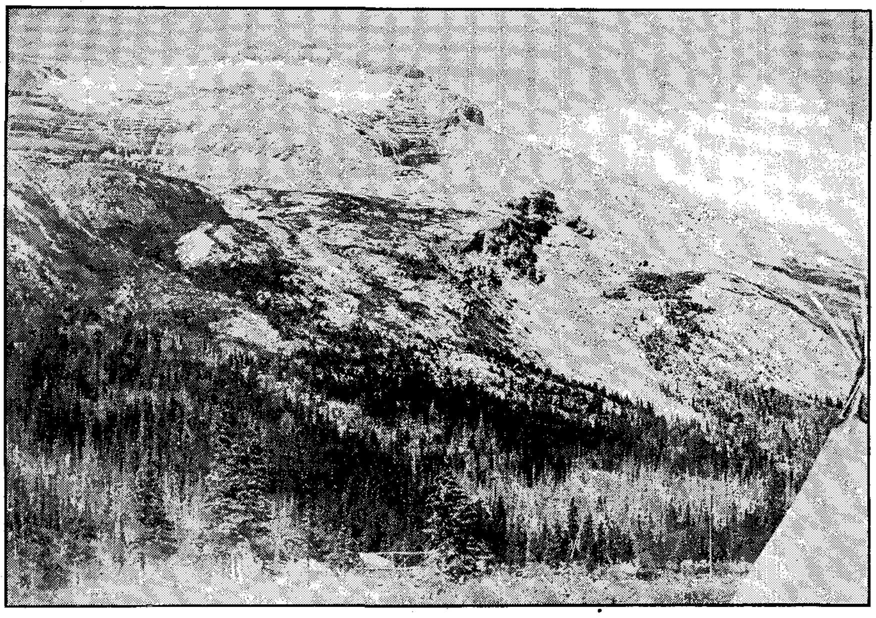
It had a threatening suggestion. Mac smiled a little as we came to it in his explanation of the fire-plant chart.

"We don't pull as many as we should maybe," he said. "You know there are Federal laws which make it go pretty hard with a person even if he sets a fire unintentionally. And if he has set the fire designedly—well that is what all that column is about. If we catch the lawbreaker, we soak it to him. There is a heavy fine and if necessary a term in Federal prison attached to such a crime. And besides the Federal laws there are State statutes which cover the setting of forest fires."

Finally on this condensed chart for campaigns against fires there is a place for listing the distances between principal points. This completes the single-page outline which gives in brief the whole scheme of each ranger district for throwing a band of men against a fire, no matter where it may break. Each forest has from five to a dozen ranger districts. So, at most, fifteen such sheets will cover the fire plan of a forest of a million acres. All that is necessary to launch fire-fighters against a fire is to know the ranger district it is in, and then use the telephone.

There is an old story about Von Moltke, the general who won the Franco-Prussian War. He was awakened in the middle of the night by an officer from Bismarck to tell him war had been declared. He went to a wall safe, pulled out a drawer, took from it a bundle of documents containing the complete orders to every Army unit for the plan of campaign and turned them over to his chief of staff. Then he went peacefully back to bed again. The Army was on its way. Fire Chief McLaren has a system that seems to get even more immediate results, but no one can imagine him peacefully going back to bed while things are happening.

In addition to his paper plan of fire-fighting there is a material side of the scheme. Trucks listed in transportation are actual available trucks, not theoretical pieces of equipment. The food supply listed is almost instantly available for transporting to a fire camp. Out in the forest on the network of roads and trails and at junction points there are fire caches. These are boxes covered with galvanized iron in which are stored picks, shovels, lanterns, water-buckets, and axes. Through the timber run telephone lines which are kept in repair during the fire season, even if they are in working order no other time during the year. For they are the threads which hold together this widely separated army which fights fire. Any paper plan is worth only the paper itself if there is nothing material to back it up. Our Forest Service has the real materials back of its paper plan.



SEE THAT WHITE CLOUD AT THE RIGHT OF THE MOUNTAIN?

You might not know whether it signified rain or a fire, but a forest ranger learns to distinguish the two kinds at a glance. This one happens to be the result of a fire, and it was put out a few hours after he telephoned the alarm to the chief of that district.

It is very much like looking at the well-planned scheme of military operations turned out by a first-class staff officer to see the fire plan of a forest. In the office it is but an outline. But as you go into the field you begin to find the equipment, the lookouts, the ranger stations, even the key men and the cooperators, every cog in the machinery in gear, men instructed as to the parts to be played, prepared to go into action at first call.

The man responsible for this antifire machine is Mac, who is the officer in charge of the organization which has fought over thirty-seven hundred fires. No wonder a person feels like calling McLaren "Colonel." He really is an old, tried, experienced campaigner.

"What starts these fires?" I asked.

"Up to three years ago 42 per cent. of the fires in our forests were caused by railways. Now there are less than 10 per cent. caused by railroads. Railways are no longer violators, except in a very few instances. By putting on speeders, patrols, and getting crews to fires in a hurry they have killed those fires before they could be called fires.

"There's the point of our whole campaign. We are after every person who goes near the forest to get them to help us keep out fires. Our goal is pretty high, I'll admit, but it is to have a season when every forest in the district will be a fireless forest, and then keep up that record. I guess that is nigh impossible because of lightning, but at any rate we can make it a season when there are no man-caused fires. If we can do that, we have reached our goal. It can be done. We have had a few fireless forests this year. They show up nearly every season. And when we get even more of the movement, the mass impulse to fight a fire as soon as it appears spread around, we are going to have a forest fire licked as far as any one can lick it."

Generally there is nothing spectacular in this fire-fighting army, says Mr. Carhart. "But there is a lot of romance back of it," he adds. "The romance that is to be found in the old Northwest Mounted and the Texas Rangers is exprest in the words, 'Get your man.' With the forest organization, both among the salaried officers of the service and the volunteers who are the key men and cooperators, it is 'Get that Fire—NOW!' And they do get it, NOW." Resuming the conversation:

"You've probably run into a lot of dramatic situations in the fire camps," I suggested.

Mac puffed at his old black brier and looked a bit reminiscent.

"Oh, yes," he admitted. "There is a lot of human interest around one of those camps. But there is nothing spectacular. You would see some grimy men moving around, seemingly aimlessly, but they are on the job jabbing away at the fire, taking a foot here and giving only an inch at another point, and finally they choke it inside of a tight fire line and the fire is licked."

"Then this idea that every forest fire is a great hurrying mass of flames that leap for hundreds of yards at a jump is all wrong?"

"No, not all wrong. We had a fire last season that burned eleven miles along the north shore of Lake Superior between three in the afternoon and nightfall. It was one of those running crown fires. And the West Portal fire last year was another spectacular fire.

"Maybe I better tell you something about different kinds of fires so you will know what I'm talking about. There are several kinds of common fires. The two most common are the crown fire and the ground fire. The crown fire is the big, spectacular fire that jumps hundreds of feet when driven by a big wind. It leaps and leaps, and there is practically nothing to stop it. It takes dry conditions and wind to get a fire up into the crowns. It is this sort of a fire which most story-writers and movie directors favor.

"The ground fire is more common. This is the fire that burns along near the ground, perhaps never getting into the tops of the trees, but eating away at the forest duff, burning roots and low underbrush. It is just as destructive as the other, but more easily handled. This is the fire we trench and stop with a fire line.

"Then there is what we call the spot fire. These spot fires

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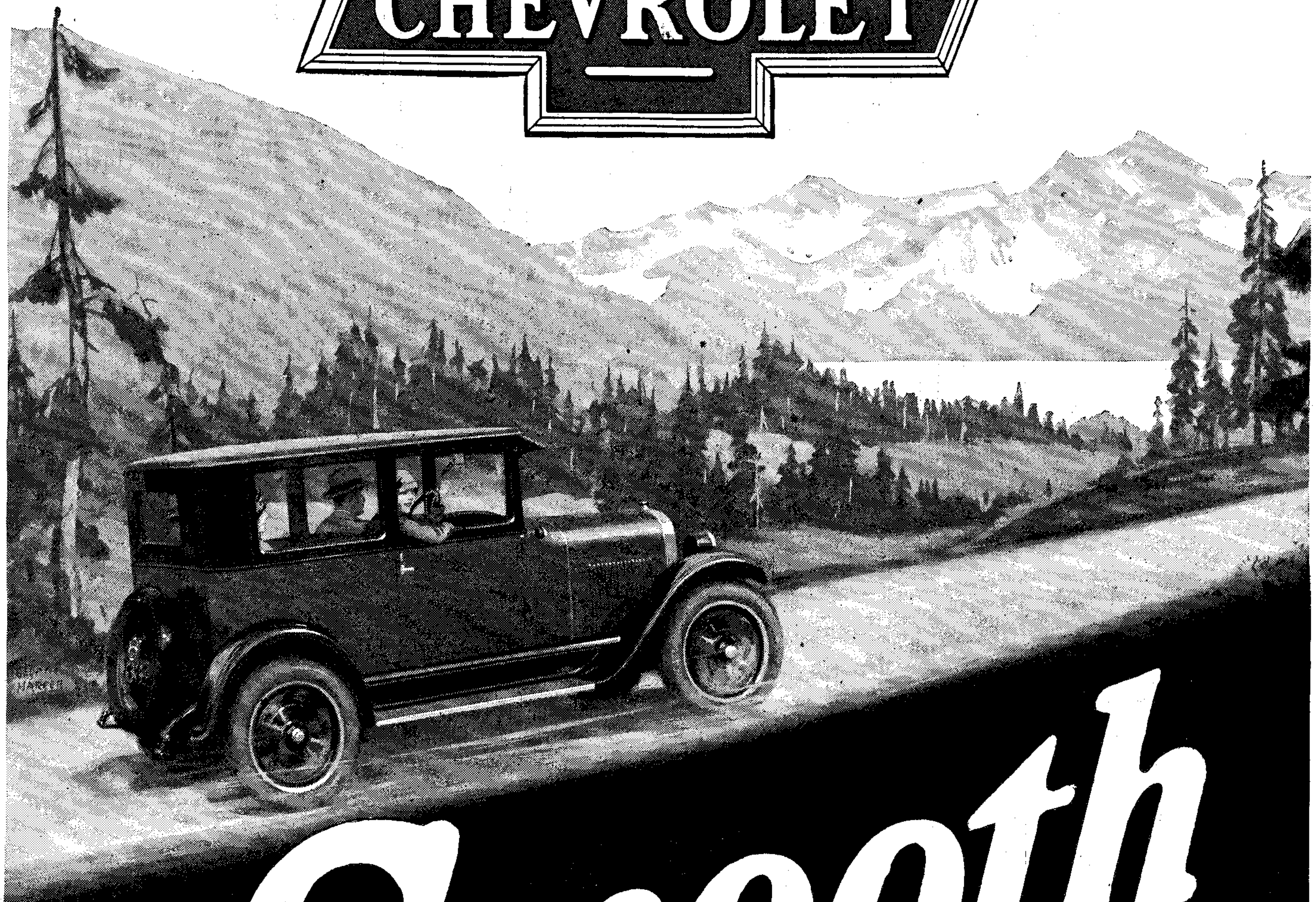

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occur across the fire line, and are set by sparks that are carried over by puffy gusts of wind often due to drafts caused by the ground fire. If we do not watch for them, spot fires can start an entirely new bunch of trouble back of a well-established fire line. Then there are brush fires, grass fires that might turn into something more serious, fires in swampy ground that live for weeks with hardly a sign of life, and fires in old slashing which are terrible to fight. Every fire is a little different; each a new problem in fire suppression.

"This West Portal fire I started to tell you about was at the west end of the new Moffat Tunnel, which will be finished next year. Some laborers came there to get work, but the company digging the tunnel had no place for them, not even a place to bunk. These fellows went just outside the wire fence that encloses the buildings at the West Portal and spent the night around a big camp-fire. The next morning they went away without putting it out.

"Employees of the company saw that fire several times that day. Any one of them could have put it out. But they passed it up. Then a thirty-mile wind hit there with the temperature at ninety-four and a humidity of 8 per cent. You can guess what happened.

"In thirty minutes there were three hundred men fighting the fire. Every man was pulled from the tunnel. They had to fight like mad to keep the flames from getting to one shed filled with dynamite and the other filled with percussion caps, which are about ten times worse than dynamite. That fire raced to the top of the continental divide by nightfall. We couldn't stop it. Just had to keep heading it away from the building and away from getting over into near-by watersheds.

"No," said Mac decisively, "usually there are not many spectacular or dramatic features about a forest fire."

There was no use arguing the point with a man like Mac. If three hundred men, the bulk of them between a raging fire fanned by a thirty-mile wind and a sure quick trip to eternity via the dynamite route, were not spectacular, then no forest fire could hold much dramatic interest for him, that was sure! Mac, obviously trying to oblige me, mused a second or two and then continued.

"Well, there was the time Jim Girard got caught between two fires up in Montana. There was a big fire burning in a wide canyon. A second fire started up the canyon from the first. I sent Jim in there with a gang of about five men to keep it from working down upon the main crew.

"Then the wind changed from blowing down canyon to a much stronger wind going up canyon. Before I could get to Jim and his crew, the fire was burning up so fast we had to run for our lives. The big fire below was running up canyon with its front in the form of the forks of a 'Y.' That is, the fire burned faster along the sides of the canyon wall than in the bottom.

"Of course with the smaller fire up canyon the wind soon shoved the arms of the 'Y' to join with the upper fire. That trapt Girard's crew. They were caught in the forks of the 'Y' before they had a chance to realize what was going on, and I hadn't a ghost of a show to warn them myself. It was all I could do to get my gang clear.

"'Well,' I thought, 'Jim is an old head and I guess it's just up to him and the Almighty.' Fact is, I never expected to see those men alive. But I did.

"Girard waited until the fire burning up from behind finally shoved them out into the area which had been burned over by the up-canyon fire. By that time practically no flame was left there in the main up-canyon fire or in the arms of the lower fire where it had joined with the upper burned-over area. It was hot, but a man with a wet coat around his head could walk through it. And that's where Jim Girard took his men—out over the burned area. He had waited until the last minute, letting the fire burn out as much as it could, before he led the dash for life that saved them. They were singed but safe."

Here the forest-fire chief recalled a stirring incident:

"It was back a few years when the big Wolf Creek fire was licking up the lodge-pole forests on the Bighorn Forest in Wyoming. We had to import just ordinary labor, a lot of it. We got our crew there at four in the morning. Meanwhile there had been some agitators at work, and when we reached camp the whole bunch struck. They wanted pay for travel time and an increase in wages. For a time it looked like we were going to be without fire-fighters. But the supervisor made a stump speech that brought them around. It was a tight situation, tho, with a big fire running wild and the prospect of no men to stop it.

"And while that fire was going on another one popped on a ranger district not far away. The ranger was not home, having been called to the Wolf Creek fire. His wife knew what to do, tho. These women of the forest are not on the pay-roll, but they are on the job every day in the year. She called the key men, told them what supplies and equipment to bring, where to meet her, and otherwise got the whole army organized and under way. Then she went out in the corral, caught the pack and saddle stock, loaded the pack-animals with equipment, threw the diamond hitch on the packs, and went down-trail to meet the men. When her little army got through, that fire was stopt, and Mrs. Y. Z. Davis gets full credit for having whipt it.

"Our methods are changing right along. That is one reason we are gradually getting the better of fire. Unlike war between nations, our opponent does not improve his methods as we do. As a result, some day we're going to get the better of forest fire for keeps.

"Just this season we've been trying out some five-gallon water-tanks which strap on an Alaskan pack-board and fit on the fire-fighter's back. They are equipped with a little hand-pump which the fellow carrying them can work. He can throw a stream twenty feet up into an old burning snag and kill the fire smoldering there.

"Then we have a light portable power-pump and a couple hundred feet of hose which we are trying out. It is in the basement all packed ready to send out on a moment's notice. Down there we have equipment for a hundred men ready to ship at once to any point in the district if a big fire pops. This new pump equipment will go along to be tried out, and if it is effective under many conditions we'll adopt it."

Settlers will tell you how in years gone by fires burned in the forests of the Rockies for days without any one paying attention to them. One supervisor who has been in the Forest Service many years recounts his first meeting with the chief of the district. This chief took him to the window of his Denver office and pointed out a fire in the near-by mountains which had been burning for a week.

"See that," he asked. "Well, go out and put it out."

It was one man against a giant. It was heart-breaking business then. At times it is discouraging now. For it seems there is always the careless forest user who continually threatens the forest with a camp-fire which is not dead.

But when a fire starts now it must overcome a different opposition than in the olden days. There is an organized opposition to its devastation.

At the desk in Denver sits John McLaren smoking his blackened pipe. Before him is a plan of campaign which extends to every ranger's district in his whole division of the Service. There is no haphazard, guesswork move made against a fire when it breaks. Every move has been anticipated and planned for. It only takes the emergency to get this organization into action. In "peace" times much of the organization exists only on paper. But when the need arises it comes to life, takes shape, becomes filled with purpose, and drives forward in the crusade against the destroyer of forests.

And this triumph of organization, with the population of the countryside leagued hand-in-hand with the Government—inspired alike by honor, sportsmanship and self-interest—gives rise to the cheery vision of a time when fires of human origin may be actually out-of-date—as hopelessly old-fashioned as the plague. Indeed—

Perhaps this army will some day be the biggest ever known. Mac and his associates are trying to get every man, woman, and child in America to become a "cooperator"; a private in the ranks. The fellow who is careful with fire in the forests is just as much a cooperator as the fellow who answers the telephone call to the fire line. If you do not volunteer, the time may come when that little section on the fire plan designated "Law Enforcement" will get hold of you and make you become a cooperator whether you wish to or not.

"Prevention is the big thing," declared Mac as our powwow was about to break up. "Don't let fires get started. We are trying to educate every forest user to this idea. If we can get every forest visitor to follow this idea, we'll have fewer and fewer man-made fires.

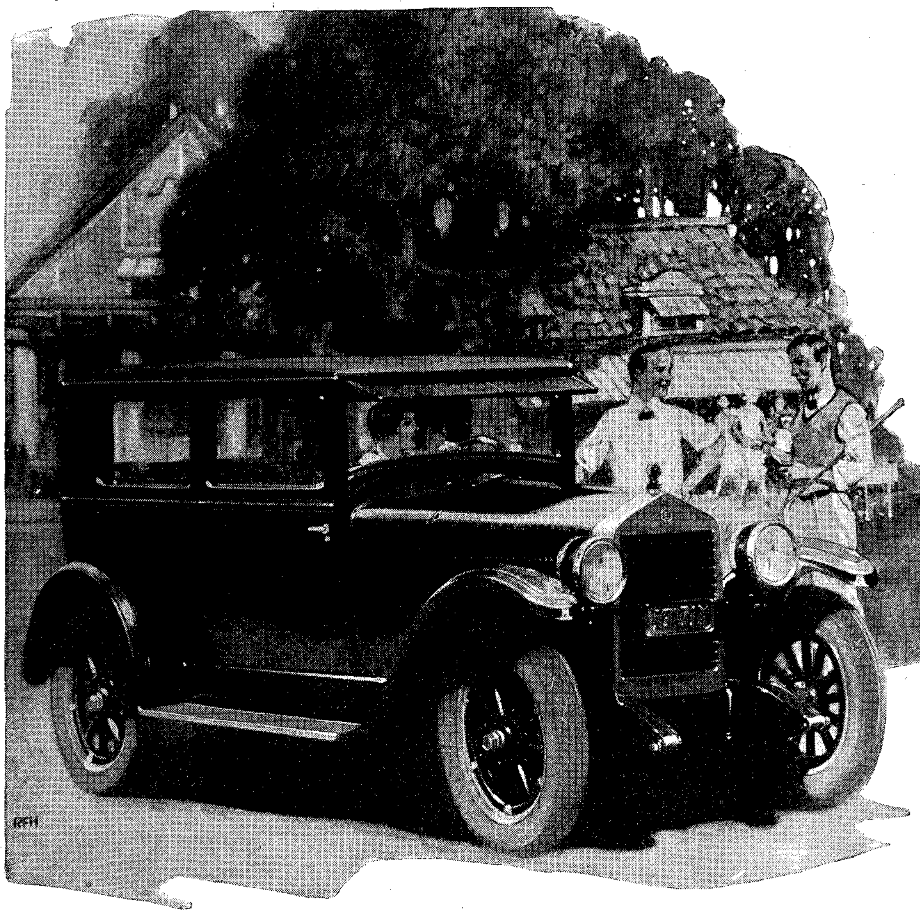
"But until we reach that point we've got to be ready to go to get a fire right NOW!"

As I left the office Mac went back to studying his maps. He is continually working on his plans, methods, and organization so that whenever or wherever a fire breaks loose in the vast area over which he is fire chief his army of flame-fighters will have just a little more edge on the fire; be in a position to hit it just a little quicker, just a little harder, just a little more effectively.

"A forest fire never sleeps," declares Mac. "And we've just got to never let one catch us napping."

The "Asbestos District" of the Forest Service would burn if it could. It has caught fire many times. But Mac and his staff, and back of them the cooperators, simply will not let it burn. Between the fires and the forest stands that one sheet of paper, the fire plan—and John McLaren. After all, that is quite some fire wall.

The New ESSEX "6" COACH



$10,000,000
Was Invested
to Make It Possible

All-Steel Bolted
and Riveted, Clear
Vision Body

Rides Like an All-Steel Train

Standard Equipment Includes:
Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Rear View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.

All-steel bolted and riveted the New Essex Coach is as rigid as a steel building. Doors are so hung that even the most extraordinary strains will not spring them out of true. A new and exclusive method of construction permits the use of high baked enamel in new color schemes of lasting finish.

It is the best looking, best value, best Essex ever built. Ten million dollars was invested in creation of designs, development of special machinery and the erection of a special body plant to make it possible.

Added to the great resources already devoted to Essex, the vast physical equipment of its production alone makes this Essex value exclusive. But back of it, and even more exclusive, is the structure of experience and knowledge gained in building more than 350,000 earlier Essex cars, and 850,000 cars under the Super-Six principle, from which this greatest Essex of all was evolved.

In beauty, in riding ease, comfort and performance the New Essex Coach is proving by all odds the most wanted Essex ever offered.

Its reception has been instantaneous—overwhelming all past Essex triumphs in interest, enthusiasm and sales. New thousands are riding daily. "A 30-Minute Ride Will Win You" is a fact that sales, sweeping the country to new high records, verify every day more strongly.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY - DETROIT

AS RIGID AS A STEEL BUILDING

"A 30-MINUTE RIDE WILL WIN YOU"

EDUCATING "EDUCATED" MOTHERS

CLINICS FOR WEALTHY PARENTS are announced as the latest "uplift" movement in London, and one gathers that the matrons of Mayfair are taking quite kindly to a course of helpful instruction such as is usually reserved for their humble sisters of Whitechapel. As the fashionable leader of this crusade puts it, "There are clinics galore for the mothers from the slums—clinics where they can bring their children and their problems and find enlightenment—but who ever thought of giving the wealthy society mother an equal chance with the mother from the tenements?" And of this question, propounded by Viscountess Erleigh, we are told that she herself is the answer; for "she thought of it, and the result of her thought is a series of lectures for educated mothers, in which eminent London specialists are the lecturers, while scores of women whose names shine brightly in Burke's Peerage, and whose fortunes loom large in Bradstreet's, are the audience." Viscountess Erleigh is daughter-in-law of Lord Reading, at one time High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States. As described by a London correspondent—H. C. Norris, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* magazine—her classes "for educating the educated mothers" are among the most fashionable events to-day in the British capital. "They are also," he adds, "among the most valuable—so much so that several American society women have lately asked Lady Erleigh's advice on how to start the same thing in New York." And he goes on to quote the Viscountess as saying, "The fact that a woman has wealth, social position, and a staff of servants doesn't mean that she is therefore a wise mother. Indeed, they mean that often she is quite the contrary, and through no fault of her own. She usually has intelligence, but not knowledge; the best of general education, but no instruction in motherhood."

Portrait study by Marcus Adams

THE PARENT OF THE CLINIC AND HER OWN BROOD

Michael, 10, Joan, 7, and Elizabeth Ann, 4, grandchildren of Lord Reading, are expected by their young mother, Viscountess Erleigh, to benefit from the course of instruction she has organized for fashionable mothers.

Of the "clinic" organized in the West End to remedy this state of affairs, we learn that there are three groups of lectures yearly, each group comprising one lecture a week for six weeks. "People come in from their country places to hear them. They bring their nursemaids sometimes. Often they induce teachers from fashionable schools to attend." In fact—

> "And their husbands," Lady Erleigh added, with a sudden laugh; "it was funny about the husbands. One lecturer gave a splendid talk on 'The Psychology of the Boy.' He talked so well that the mothers thought the fathers ought to hear him, so we asked that the lecture be repeated, and invited the fathers to come. The fathers came; very reluctantly. But they liked it! So now once a month we have a lecture for both fathers and mothers, with a surprizingly large and enthusiastic attendance from the men.
>
> "Grandmothers come, too."
>
> Again Lady Erleigh laughed, a very much pleased laugh.
>
> "As any grandmother will tell you, no grandchild is ever brought up correctly. It is amusing occasionally to watch a grandmother begin to realize that she herself wasn't altogether wise with her own children. On the other hand, there is much wisdom which grandmothers appear to have acquired that is not always shared by modern mothers. I think the attendance of the grandmothers at these lectures is mutually beneficial. The discussions after the lectures, and the chance to ask questions of the lecturer, form a feature rich in information, and sometimes in humor."

Incidentally the vigorously altruistic Viscountess made a confession of her own parental deficiencies prior to her participations in the advantages of her "clinic":

> "I speak feelingly, for with the best intentions and all the love possible, I was the most ignorant mother you could find anywhere, save among my own circle of friends. It was ghastly, the things I didn't know about my infants.
>
> "More ghastly still, there was no place or person to whom I could go regularly for instruction. The slum clinics, for example, had all they could do to instruct the crowds of mothers for whom they were founded."
>
> While Lady Erleigh talked from the depths of a big chair in her apple-green drawing-room, you mentally readjusted the picture your mind had constructed. One pleasant feature about meeting people who do unusual things is that they never look as you expect they will. Knowing that this daughter-in-law of Lord Reading had for years been interested in the National Day Nurseries for London's lower classes, you had pictured an elderly matron in black, with high-piled hair and a worried frown.
>
> Your mental image gave a slight cheep of pleased dismay and vanished forever before this slim, young figure in a soft gown just a trifle less green than the walls. Her blond hair, fashionably clipt, framed clear blue eyes and a countenance freshly pink and white.
>
> "It is so hard for a mother to tell what's going on in her child's brain," she continued, lighting a cigaret while the problem was under consideration. "How can she tell, unless she has some instruction in child psychology? Mothers make so many mistakes in bringing up their children if they lack expert guidance in that most difficult of tasks. And where can the wealthy, the supposedly well-educated, mother find that guidance?
>
> "I know I made mistakes. My first-born had rickets, for instance, which he oughtn't to have had, and wouldn't have had if his mother had known as much about child welfare and diet as she does to-day. I have three children—Michael, 10; Joan, 7; and Elizabeth Ann, 4—and in trying to decide what was best for them, in trying to understand the working of their minds, I suddenly realized that I and my friends were bringing our children up all wrong. Indeed, we weren't bringing them up. The slum mothers had wise and frequent clinics. My friends and I had—nursemaids. And sometimes nursemaids who were not too capable.
>
> "What was more, we mothers didn't know whether our nursemaids were capable or not. I don't say it is necessary for mothers to dispense with nursemaids, but I did come to the realization

As America's best loved authoress expresses it

"Next to my favorite saddle horse give me this spirited Willys-Knight Great Six"

WRITER of "Dangerous Days," "The Amazing Interlude," "The Breaking Point" and a score or more equally fascinating works . . .

Creator of the daring "Tish," the romantic "Bab" . . .

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Exponent of the vast Outdoors, as much at ease in the wide open spaces as in the drawing room of her Washington home . . .

A name and personality typifying all that is fine and true in American womanhood . . .

A rare privilege indeed to welcome Mary Roberts Rinehart to that expanding group of world-notables who admire and drive the Willys-Knight Great Six.

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Authoress—Playwright—Outdoors-Woman

Quieter and more powerful than any other motor when new, it grows still *quieter*, still *more powerful*, still *more efficient* with every mile.

The motor of the Willys-Knight Great Six has no valves to grind.

You never lay it up for carbon-cleaning.

It has no springs to weaken—nothing to adjust—nothing to replace or repair.

It is practically fool-proof and wear-proof.

No Willys-Knight motor, so far as we know, has ever worn out.

Advantages such as these make fast and enthusiastic friends of Willys-Knight owners—as does the comforting assurance that this car holds top place in resale value because, in terms of years, its usefulness is far and away beyond that of the average car.

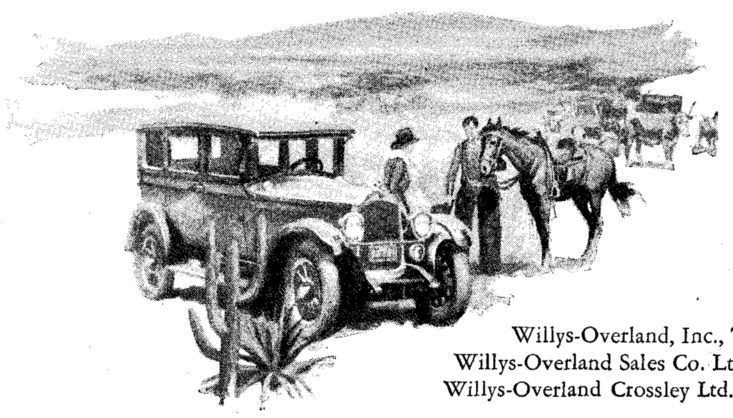
* * *

More and more, and in amazingly increasing numbers, those whose means permit their enjoyment of the finest in motor cars the world affords are coming over to the Willys-Knight Great Six.

Expressed in figures, over 25,000 of these superb Sixes have been sold in the past 12 months. The 7 months period ending July 31, 1926, registers still greater progress—a sales gain of 74% over the corresponding period last year. Thus a sales record has been established which has never before been equaled in the same length of time, we believe, by any luxury car.

* * *

The motor of the Willys-Knight Great Six is an exclusive feature which other manufacturers would pay millions to get. This feature—*the famous Knight sleeve-valve motor*—is patented. Years of tests have proved it the most efficient type of automobile motor built.



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WILLYS-KNIGHT *Great* SIX

that it is essential for mothers to know whether the nursemaid knows her business.

"So I called up some of my friends and asked them if they would like a course of lectures on matters concerning their children. Some were eager, some were dubious, but several were willing to try out the idea. I found some brilliant specialists who agreed to lecture—psychologists, physicians, educators—and we began.

"That first time there were about fifteen mothers present. This was a little more than a year ago. Now we have 600 on our books, and while naturally not all that number are present at any one lecture, yet the enrolment goes steadily on.

"One of our most vigorous discussions was—as it would be—over the question of discipline for the young.

"This, I fancy, is a question which, having troubled mothers for centuries, will trouble them for centuries to come. It isn't yet settled to every mother's satisfaction. Each must work it out in accordance with her own convictions and in accordance with the temperament of her child, because what is punishment for one is provocation for another.

"The big question, naturally, is whether a child should ever be whipt. A physician, who talked to us on this subject, said that he had attended a boys' school where the pupils were thrashed, and that he was jolly glad he had attended such a school. It was his opinion that there are very few boys who don't need an occasional thrashing. Once in a while there may be, he admitted, a boy of such a sensitive nature that thrashing him does much more harm than good, but he felt that this was very seldom the case."

Lady Erleigh's own feeling is that "mothers ought to avoid corporal punishment if they can—and usually they can. In my own experience I've found spanking to be pretty much unnecessary." Of other lectures, Mr. Norris tells us:

A glance at a prospectus of this season's lectures will show how seriously and how thoroughly the London society mothers are taking up the question of child-training. The talks include "The Psychology of Infancy," by Dr. Evelyn Saywell; "Dangers of Tradition in the Nursery," by Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter; "Heredity and Environment," by Dr. E. A. Bennett; "Habits and the Subconscious Mind," by Dr. J. A. Hadfield; "Problems of School Age," by Dr. Hector Cameron, and—a lecture for both fathers and mothers—"The Real Meaning of Family Discipline," by Dr. Crichton Miller.

Other eminent physicians, such as Lady Florence Barrett, Dr. Elizabeth Sloane Chesser, Dr. Kenneth Dickson and Dr. J. R. Rees have talked on "The Super-Sensitive Child," "The Problems of the Schoolgirl," "The Influence of Children's Books," "Health and Character," "Sunlight and the Psychology of the Child" and "Some Problems in Family Adjustment." But while the attendance at these lectures is large—so large that, as proceeds of the ticket sales, several thousand dollars have been donated to the cause of day nurseries—yet the demand for information from persons unable to attend is so great that Lady Erleigh has been drawn into the rôle of publisher. She not only plans and manages the lecture courses, but she also collects each season the more important lectures into a neat little blue-bound pamphlet, the proceeds from the sale of which again go to swell the day-nurseries fund.

"Everyday Psychology in the Nursery" is the title under which these pamphlets are published, and from their pages you glean such unusual and useful bits of information as these:

"The subject of suggestion is one of supreme importance, demanding much more intensive study and discussion than it has yet received." This is from a lecture by Dr. J. R. Rees. "The age at which suggestion is most important as a psychological factor is from three to eleven. It is at the time when the character begins to form itself definitely, at about the age of three, that suggestion begins to 'tell' with more permanent effect. Suggestibility, the quality which responds to suggestion, is the capacity to accept ideas on an inadequate rational basis. It is remarkable how very permanent these childish impressions are; it may be emphatically said that impressions, good or bad, received at this age remain for the whole of an individual's life. There is nothing in one's character at the age of seven that will not be there at forty-seven or eighty-seven, unless conscious efforts have been made to overcome it."

Due attention is given to the handicap of excessive parental attention showered upon an only child, or the "baby" of a family when separated by a gap of years from the group of its elders. The atmosphere of flattery in which such a child too often basks can best be dispelled, one gathers, by throwing the youngster into association with children of its own age. In the animate rivalry of play, the robust give-and-take of infancy's mimic warfare, it should acquire the qualities necessary for contact with the world in later life. Otherwise, say the psychological mentors the victim of too much parental attention will find himself hampered by serious difficulties in his adjustments with his fellows, and altho otherwise well equipped, may be haunted throughout life by a sense of separation from his kind.

"So far as parents are concerned, therefore, this is the most important age, this early childhood, for thereafter schoolmasters and mistresses take a hand in the psychological development of our children.

"Worse than suggestions of flattery are those of fear. Lies about policemen and bogies do incredible harm. They produce an apprehension that life is a dangerous thing, and when the child faces real danger it is a good deal more frightened than it should be.

"Another most important point is that parents must stand by each other. If a child discovers that things may be 'wangled' by appealing first to one parent and then the other, he gets a very strong suggestion that there is not complete unity between his parents, and an undue suggestion of his own power. This will in time affect not only his relationship toward his parents but also his attitude toward society, and toward his own family when he gets one.

"All children start life with a natural sense of superiority. Every one flutters round them. Later the child finds that the world does not seem to recognize how very important he is, and the swing of the pendulum brings about a hopeless sense of inferiority with its attendant miseries of self-consciousness. All self-consciousness is at bottom self-protective; its origin lies in childhood and its development depends entirely on how a child is taught to think of himself. Never suggest to a child that it is silly. Do not tease it in public, or look disappointed if it can not do some simple thing. Above all, never compare it with other children in its hearing. These things make a sensitive child crumple up.

"Do not fetter children's minds with your own personal opinions and prejudices. The child with an inborn sense of power, the baby who always says 'by myself,' should not be represt. Let the child buy its own experience; let it touch the hot fire irons if it can not accept your warning, and get its tumbles and make its mistakes. When it is two years old, it is quite developed enough to learn from its own experience. Banish the word 'don't,' and replace it by some positive suggestion of doing something else.

"If there is one point more dangerous than another in the use of suggestion, it is religion. I think the reason so many people have so little use for religion is because it was rammed down their throats as children. They were never allowed to think things out for themselves. Religion is an inborn instinct with us all; we must not impose our own convictions arbitrarily on our children. Give them freedom to think and to argue and to question, or you will probably kill their naturally religious instinct.

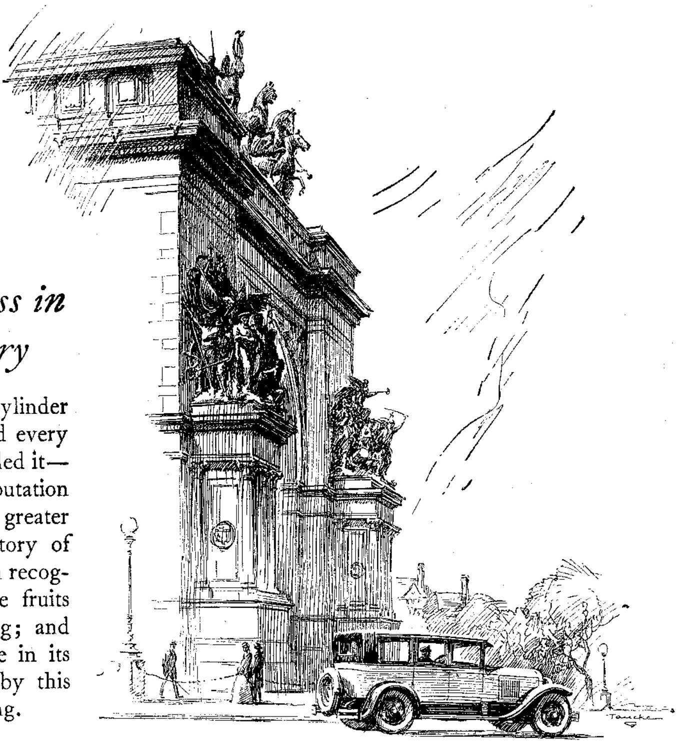
"Everything you do and say, every look on your face, carries suggestion to the child. You may accomplish much by talking to a child in its sleep. Use the tone of voice to which it pays most attention when awake, stand by its bedside and talk to it about its affairs, about the animals it is frightened of, about its habit of nail-biting. Do not speak doubtfully, or suggest that it must stop biting its nails. Speak with assurance and suggest that it is ceasing its bad habits. The child's unconscious mind will hear you, and extraordinary effects are sometimes thus obtained. In any use of the suggestion, however, you must know the actual cause of a child's trouble; not merely attempt to dispel symptoms. Perhaps it has not enough chance for self-expression, or it wants more company.

"Up to the age of ten or so you may continue safely with suggestion, but long before that you must instil into the child the sense that it must not accept anything blindly. Teach it to criticize, to ask, to wonder. You are thus setting it free from its infantile suggestibility and teaching it to grow up self-reliant and independent. This gradual self-effacement is the hardest part of all for the parents, but it is absolutely necessary. It is extraordinarily hard to realize that our children must go forward alone and make their own mistakes. But if you give them the suggestion that you are thus willing to efface yourselves, you are giving them the most powerful impression toward self-respect. You are helping them to become strong men and women, capable of climbing higher up the ladder than you or I have ever climbed."

Since Lady Erleigh can rally to the cause of her lectures for educated mothers specialists capable, like Dr. Rees, of stirring up so many new ideas, it is small wonder that the educated mothers eagerly attend. Whether you agree with any one lecturer or not, and especially if not, you can't help thinking a bit more deeply about your children's bringing up.

The Greatest Success in Motoring History

The new 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac is out-selling each and every Cadillac model which has preceded it—and the reason for this is that reputation and performance exert today a greater influence than ever in the history of motoring. People know and can recognize, now, as never before, the fruits and effects of fine manufacturing; and the new Cadillac—almost alone in its field—is profiting enormously by this new intelligence in choosing.



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Send the coupon or a postcard for a generous test bottle FREE. The large five-ounce bottle at your dealer's is 50c (60c in Canada.) By mail postpaid if your dealer is out of it.

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Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva.

Lit. Dig. 9-4-26

HOW ALBERT EDWARD SAID "NO" TO QUEEN VICTORIA

"DEAREST BERTIE," wrote his royal Mama from Balmoral, in June, 1870, "now that Ascot races are approaching, I wish to repeat earnestly and seriously, and with reference to my letters this spring, that I trust you will . . . as my Uncle William IV and aunt, and we ourselves did, confine your visits to the races to the two days, Tuesday and Thursday, and not go on Wednesday and Friday, to which William IV never went, nor did we. . . .

"If you are anxious to go on those two great days (tho I should prefer your not going every year to both), there is no real objection to that, but to the other days there is. Your example can do much for good, and may do an immense deal for evil, in the present day.

"I hear every true and attached friend of ours expressing such anxiety that you should gather round you the really good, steady and distinguished people. . . ."

And the answer? Now it can be told, for both letters are given in the second volume of "The Letters of Queen Victoria, 1862-78," edited by George Earle Buckle (Longmans Green). The sportive Heir-Apparent did not take kindly to the maternal curtain lecture. This is how he took up the pen in defense of his devotion to "the sport of kings":

"Marlborough House, 5th June, 1870— . . . I fear, dear Mama, that no year goes round without your giving me a jobation on the subject of racing. You know how utterly and entirely I disapprove of what is bad about them; and, therefore, I think much may be done in trying to elevate what has always been the great national sport of this country. If it were not national, it would long have ceased to exist.

"Should we shun races entirely, we should no doubt win the high approval of Lord Shaftesbury and the Low Church party, but at the same time the racing would get worse and worse, and those pleasant social gatherings would cease to exist. . . . The Tuesday and Thursday at Ascot have always been looked upon as the great days, as there is the procession in your carriages up the course, which pleases the public and is looked upon by them as a kind of annual pageant. The other days are, of course, of minor importance, but when you have guests staying in your house they naturally like going on those days, and it would, I think, look both odd and uncivil if I remained at home, and would excite much comment if I suddenly deviated from the course which I have hitherto adopted. If I went to most of the small race meetings people might have a right to complain; but as I do not do so, and only go to Epsom, Ascot and Goodwood (and certainly not every year to the latter), I do not think my example in that respect could be disapproved.

"I am always most anxious to meet your wishes, dear Mama, in every respect, and always regret if we are not quite *d'accord.* But as I am past twenty-eight, and have some considerable knowledge of the world and society, you will, I am sure, at least, I trust, allow me to use my own discretion in matters of this kind; and whatever ill-natured stories you may hear about me, I trust you will never withdraw your confidence from me till facts are proved against me. Then I am ready to submit to anything. . . ."

American readers will be interested in the Queen's impressions of Charles Dickens, who was presented to her earlier in the same year. Of that occasion Victoria wrote:

"Buckingham Palace, 9th March, 1870—I saw Mr. Helps this evening at half-past six, who brought and introduced Mr. Dickens, the celebrated author. He is very agreeable, with a pleasant voice and manner. He talked of his latest works, of America, the strangeness of the people there, of the division of classes in England, which he hoped would get better in time. He felt sure that it would come gradually."

Dickens died three months later, and the Queen had this to say:

"I omitted posting in, on the day I received it, a notice of the death of C. Dickens. He is a very great loss. He had a large, loving mind, and the strongest sympathy with the poorer classes. He felt sure that a better feeling and much greater union of classes would take place in time. And I pray earnestly it may."

The Queen's account of her suffering during the Prince of Wales's critical attack of typhoid fever in the following year, and her emotions during the thanksgiving celebrations which followed his recovery, strike a deeply human note. Within six days of the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death—always a melancholy occasion for her—she was summoned to Sandringham by the alarmed doctors in attendance upon Albert Edward, and this is her record of what followed:

"At three Louise and I started on our melancholy journey, the Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel Ponsonby going with us. . . . Sir William Knollys meeting us and handing me a note from Sir William Jenner saying condition no worse, but that was all he could say. Got into a brougham with Louise and Affie, and drove in deep snow and hard frost up to Sandringham. Nobody at the door but Lady Macclesfield (this really is very remarkable, and shows the poignancy of the situation, for the queen would ordinarily have been met by about ten to twelve members and officials of the household), who said dear Bertie was very bad. Went up at once to the room. The doctors were there, Alix and Alice on either side of the bed, and poor, dear Bertie breathing rapidly. I naturally only peeped for a moment, and then remained behind the screen. (This the queen did that the doctors, nurses, and members of the household should not be required always to acknowledge the presence of the sovereign.) The state was very critical, but not hopeless, the doctors said. His voice was still strong and good. Went to my room and had a little dinner alone with Louise. It was decided to send for Leopold and Beatrice, as the danger seemed so great. Went over again to the dressing-room. The fearful breathing continued, but dear Bertie was not worse. Alix and Alice still with him."

"10th December—The feeling shown by the whole nation is quite marvelous and

You'll find me in the P. A. cheering-section

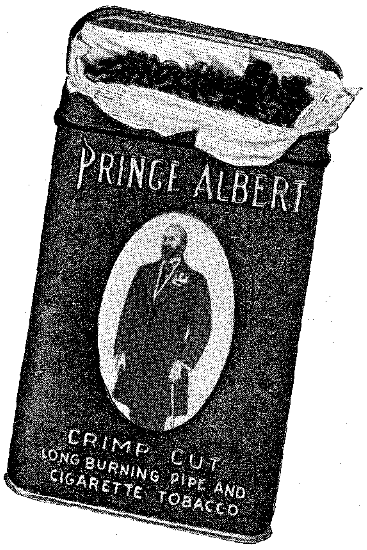
YES, Sir! Prince Albert is the kind of a smoke that makes you want to grab a megaphone and shout its praises from the housetops. With true fan pride, you just want to tell the world you've discovered the grandest tobacco that ever lined a pipe-bowl.

P. A. is so genuinely friendly to your tongue and throat and general disposition. It bangs your smoke-spot in deep center for high score every time. Cool as a parachute-jumper. Sweet as a check in the morning's mail. Fragrant as a pine-grove on a damp morning.

Mild, too, with a mildness that lets you hit it up from morning to midnight. Never a regret. Never a protest. Yet, Prince Albert has a body that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. Prince Albert is *quality* tobacco clear through.

Nail this for a fact, Men: if you have never smoked P. A., you haven't given that old jimmy-pipe a chance to do its stuff. You may *think* you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. Don't stop there. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. It will be a revelation!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



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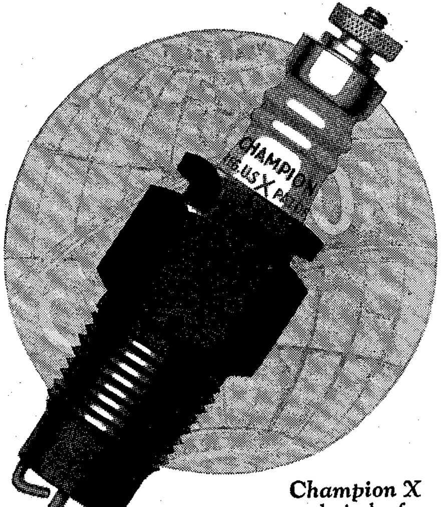

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

most touching and striking, showing how really sound and truly loyal the people really are. Letters and telegrams pour in, and no end of recommendations of remedies of the most mad kind. Receive the kindest letters, full of sympathy, from the ministers (of the cabinet), my own people and friends.

"11th December—This has been a terrible day. At half past five I was awakened by a message from Sir William Jenner, saying dear Bertie had had a very severe spasm, which had alarmed them very much, tho it was over now. I had scarcely got the message before Sir William returned, saying there had been another. I saw him at once, and he told me the spasm had been so severe that at any moment dear Bertie might go off, so that I had better come at once. I hurriedly got up, put on my dressing-gown, and went to the room, where I found Alix and Alice by the bedside, and Dr. Gull and the two devoted nurses. It was dark, the candles burning, and most dreary. Poor dear Bertie was lying there breathing heavily, as if he must choke at any moment. I remained sitting behind the screen. Louise and her three brothers came into the dressing-room. Everything was done that could be thought of to give a little relief. After a little while he seemed easier, so the doctors advised us to go away, and I went back to my room, breakfasted and drest.

"I went backwards and forwards continually. Dined with Leopold and Beatrice. He behaves so well, and shows so much feeling. Went back to see after dear Bertie the last thing before going to bed. The talking was incessant, without a moment's sleep. Dr. Gull said he was much alarmed. Went away with a very heavy heart and dreading further trouble. Felt quite exhausted."

On the very anniversary of his father's death, the Prince took a turn for the better, and the improvement continued until he was out of danger. Of the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral after his complete recovery, the Queen wrote:

"Luckily a fine morning. After breakfast went over to the luncheon room and saw such crowds already collecting. Went to dress, and wore a black silk dress and jacket, trimmed with miniver, and a bonnet with white flowers and a white feather. Beatrice looked very nice in mauve, trimmed with swansdown. Awaited Bertie and Alix in the forty-four room, and they soon came with their two little boys. Bertie was very lame, and did not look at all well, I grieved to see. My other three sons were there, and the poor Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie, who were anxious to see the procession quietly, and whom I had specially invited to come to the palace. The boys with little George (the present king) went on and got into an open carriage and four, with Lord Ailesbury, and in a few minutes I followed, taking poor Bertie's arm, for he could only walk very slowly, down to the grand entrance. We entered an open state landau with six horses, ridden by three postilions. Alix (in blue velvet and sable) sat next to me, and Bertie opposite with Beatrice, and little Eddy (Prince Albert Victor) between them. We had a sovereign's escort, as on all state occasions. Seven open dress carriages with a pair of horses went in front of us, and immediately in front the lord chancellor in his carriage, and the speaker in his strange, quaint, old one.

"I have no time to describe at length the long progress, the millions out, the beautiful decorations, the wonderful enthusiasm and astounding, affectionate loyalty shown. The deafening cheers never ceased the whole way, and the most wonderful order was preserved. We seemed to be passing through a sea of people, as we went along the Mall. Our course going to St. Paul's was down the Mall, by Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square, straight up the Strand, Fleet Street, and Temple Bar, which was handsomely decorated. There were stands and platforms in front of the clubs, etc., full of well-drest people, and no end of nice and touching inscriptions. At the corner of Marlborough House (the residence of the Prince of Wales) there was a stand on which stood Bertie's dear little girls, who waved their handkerchiefs. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor, in a crimson velvet and ermine robe, came up to the carriage to present the sword, which I touched and returned to him, after which he got on horseback, bareheaded, and carrying the sword in front, preceded by the mace-bearer, city marshal, and three other aldermen. This caused a little delay. Everywhere troops lined the streets, and there were fifteen military bands stationed at intervals along the whole route, who played 'God Save the Queen' and 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' as the carriages approached, which evoked fresh outbursts of cheering. I saw the tears in Bertie's eyes and took and prest his hand! It was a most affecting day, and many a time I repressed my tears. Bertie was continually with his hat off. I still hear the ringing cheers. We went up Ludgate Hill, where there was a very handsome arch, and in a short while reached St. Paul's. The large inscription put on the top was: 'I was glad when they said unto me, I will go into the House of the Lord.'

"After we got out the procession was formed, I walking between Bertie, whose arm I took, and Alix, the former leading Eddy and the latter Georgie. Beatrice, Affie, Arthur, Leopold, George C. (Cambridge), and all the ladies followed, the gentlemen, the bishop of London, and the dean of St. Paul's preceding us.

Her Majesty was disappointed by the interior of the cathedral, but the editor reminds us that this was before the decoration of the choir vaulting and walls by Sir William Richmond's mosaics, and the erection of the reredos. To the Queen it seemed:

"The cathedral itself is so dull, cold, dreary and dingy. It so badly lacks decoration and color. It was stiflingly hot, and tho the *Te Deum* and anthem by Mr. Goss were fine, the service appeared to me cold and too long, excepting the concluding beautiful hymn, which was most touching and elevating. We of the family went into the small waiting-room prepared for us and waited till all the carriages had started, then we entered ours, the Lord Mayor not accompanying us this time, leaving St. Paul's at a quarter past two, proceeding by Ludgate Hill, by the Old Bailey, past Newgate (very dreary looking), up Holborn, where the decorations were splendid, with so many pretty mottoes."

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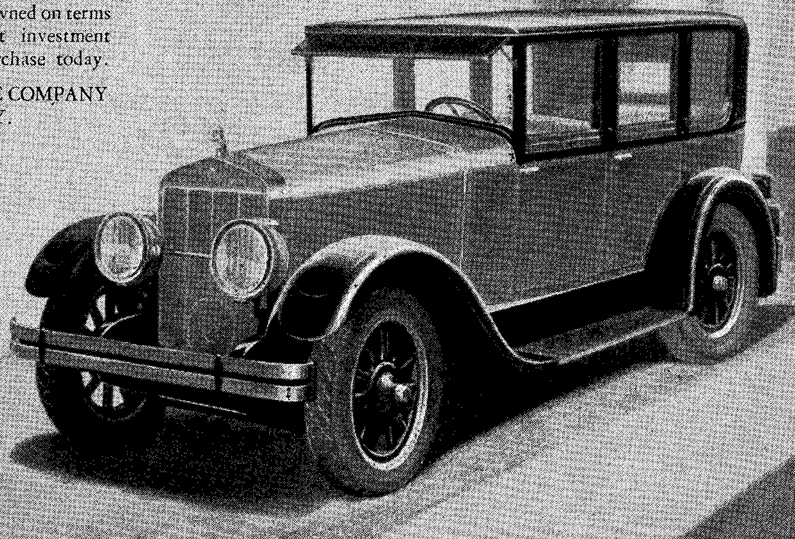

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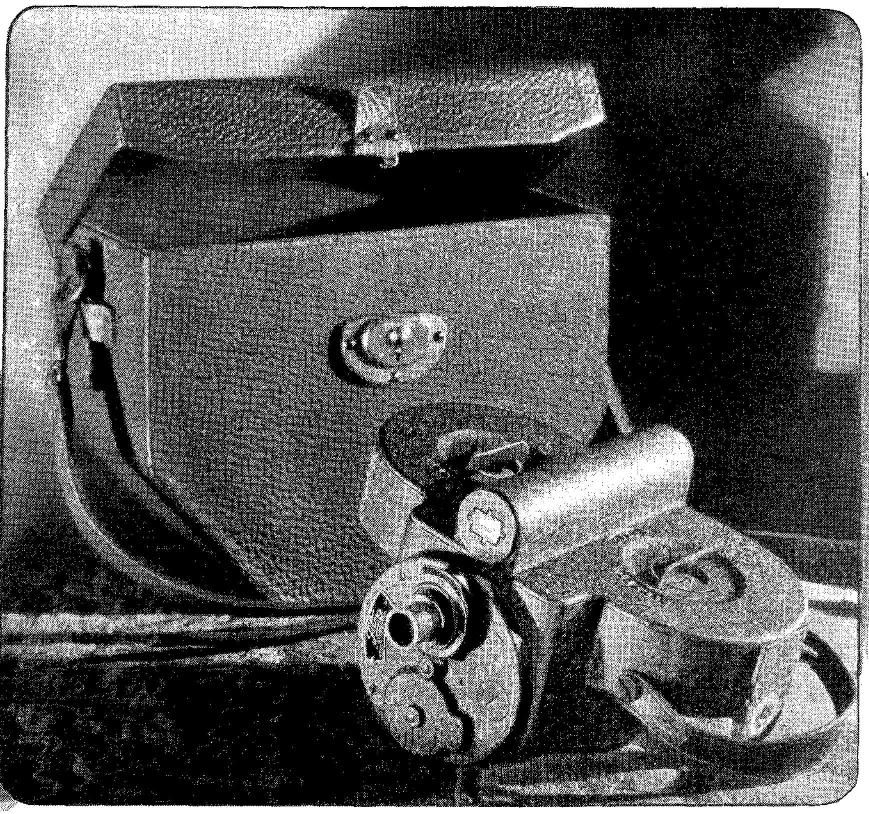

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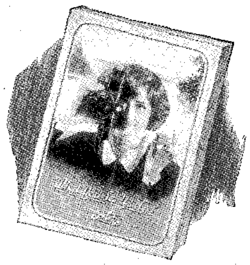

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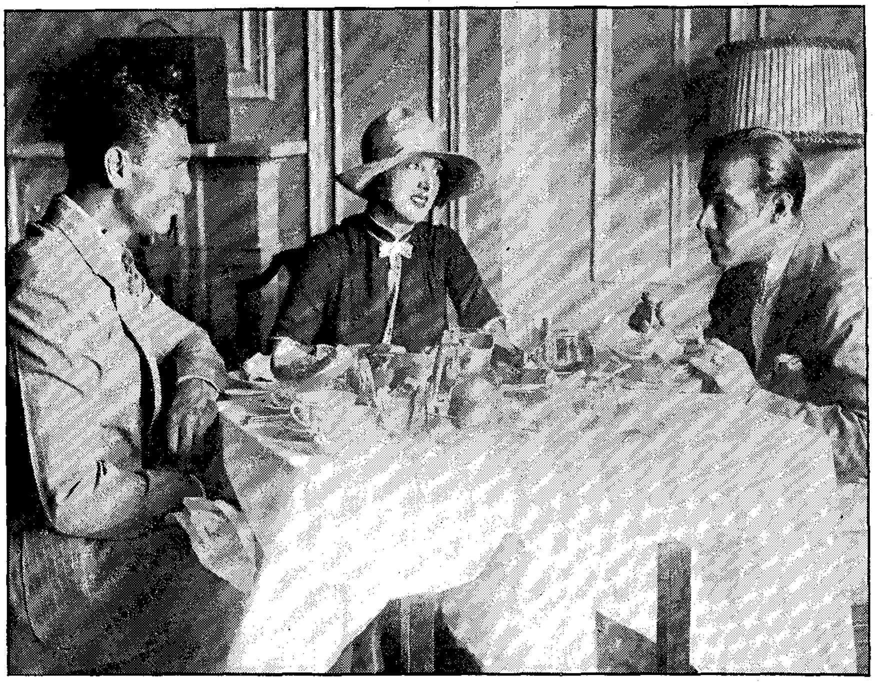
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

FIGHTING AGAINST THE $2,000,000 FIGHT

MENACED BY A STORM OF LAWSUITS and moral protests, assailed by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals as "a threatened disgrace to Philadelphia," a "debasing influence" spreading "evil suggestions" throughout the country, the Dempsey-Tunney slugging match for the world's heavyweight championship nevertheless bids fair at this writing, according to the sporting prophets, to be witnessed by a greater crowd of men and women, at a greater profit to the promoter, than any previous contest in the annals of pugilism or of any other sport, amateur or professional. The stadium on the Sesquicentennial Exposition Grounds exceeds in seating capacity all other arenas in the United States. With permanent seats for 100,000, it is believed to be capable, with a little jockeying and extensive carpentering, of coaxing 50,000 additional spectators within its guarded borders to witness a bout of fisticuffs which is expected by Mr. Tex Rickard, its optimistic impresario, to draw $2,000,000 to the box-office. While the Methodist body quoted above was deploring the Sesqui's participation in the profits of a prize-fight as "distressing to Christian people," and while conflicting interests with real or imagined prior claims on the Sesqui boxing privileges were threatening trouble, Mr. Rickard was announcing a lively advance sale, including one order for a $10,000 block of seats. Viewing all of which in a somewhat irreverent spirit, Mr. W. O. McGeehan remarks that "the crack in Mr. Jack Dempsey's historic nose or beezer will rival the crack in the Liberty Bell, and over 150,000 will not only make the pilgrimage to the stadium to see the former crack, but will pay from five to thirty dollars to see it." In a still more frivolous mood, breathing something of the departed Mr. Dana's satirical spirit, the New York *Sun* remarks editorially, under the title, "A Quaker City Holiday":

> The 23d of September is distinguished in American history as the anniversary (1779) of the battle between the *Serapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard.* The historians will add (1926) the conflict between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. It took Paul Jones three and a half hours to conquer the *Serapis;* the contest at the Sesqui will not last more than thirty-nine minutes. Jones got the thanks of Congress and a gold sword from the French King. Dempsey will receive $450,000. There was no loser's end for Captain Pearson of the *Serapis*, but Tunney will take $150,000, victor or vanquished.
>
> Philadelphia is delighted at getting the champion bruiser into a ring in the city of Brotherly Love. Even that stern friend of law and order, Governor Pinchot, has bowed assent to the exchange of blows between the heavyweights. New York, where hopes were cherished that the conqueror of Willard, Carpentier and Firpo would soon perform in the metropolitan zone, seems pleased over the forthcoming addition to the delights of the Sesquicentennial celebration. Philadelphia is close by two hours on the train; your watch is your time-table until one of the "sporting fraternity" gets it.
>
> After all this State will have most of the Dempsey lawsuits, it seems. Somebody is suing Mr. Dempsey for $333,333.33. The Attorney-General of the State is taking a hand in the question of preventing the Hon. Jack from flattening an opponent on New York soil. Going to law costs money. The bigger the "gate" in Philadelphia, the more the prize-ring will have to contribute to the expenses of the law.
>
> Callous critics are saying that this match is in no way reminiscent of the era which the Sesquicentennial commemorates. Mr. Rickard knows this and may try to sound the beginnings and ends of the ten rounds on the Bell, just for the sake of atmosphere.
>
> But his ushers should not be attired as Quakers.

Returning to Mr. McGeehan's comments in the New York *Herald Tribune:*



International Newsreel photograph

DEMPSEY, HIS WIFE, AND RUDOLPH VALENTINO

The presence of the late film star adds a melancholy interest to this picture of the heavyweight champion and Mrs. Dempsey—known to "movie" audiences as Estelle Taylor. The trio are shown at breakfast in the Ritz, New York.

> Arranging a heavyweight championship fight in Philadelphia seems to be a very simple matter as compared to arranging one in New York. In Philadelphia they consider it a straight business and sporting matter, and not a political issue. Of course, Pennsylvania has a Boxing Commission, but the Philadelphia Commissioners are commoners and business men instead of Dukes, and they have no vermiform appendix in the form of a license committee. Being logical men, they have not gone into the matter of the logic of Tunney's contendership.
>
> Gov. Al Smith of New York heaves a sigh of relief, for Governor Al has been importuned to take a hand in the cauliflower controversy, and the Governor is not interested in any way in the manly art of modified murder. Also any stand he might have taken would have been wrong from some points of view. The problems connected with a heavyweight championship fight—if any—are passed on to Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot can not find any problems. Ten-round bouts are legal in Pennsylvania, so the boys may go to it.
>
> Prize-fighting is legal in New York State also, but the Three Dukes of the New York State Boxing Commission have made it so confoundedly legal that it has become too complicated for the promoter. If it is impossible to hold a heavyweight championship bout in New York State, why have a boxing bill and why have a Boxing Commission? More especially still, why have a license committee when there are no licenses to be granted?
>
> It may sound a bit ironical that the City of Brotherly Love is the only city in the world where the heavyweight champion and the logical contender can have their fight in peace. It is equally

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

ironical to consider that Tammany Hall has so degenerated that it can gum up even a prize-fight. The antis at Philadelphia organized overnight, and there will be protests made to Governor Pinchot against the proposed "saturnalia."

This is rot. After peering intently at various sporting events all over the world I can testify to the fact that there is no more orderly crowd in the world than a crowd at a modern heavyweight championship fight. The meanest crowds in my experience are the crowds at an intercollegiate football game — excepting, of course, the baseball crowds in St. Louis.

Yet New York always has tried to sidestep a heavyweight championship fight. When Rickard matched Dempsey with Carpentier, Gov. Nathan A. Miller declared that the fight could not take place in New York State. It was legal, but the Republican Governor did not want it and it had to be transferred to New Jersey. It is hard to understand why a little fight should be both legal and desirable while a big fight is either illegal by some process of reasoning or highly undesirable.

The boxing law of New York State, in its operation, is hypocritical and idiotic. From the statements of the Three Dumb Dukes we learn that civilization would be threatened if a Senegambian ever met a Nordic or near-Nordic for the heavyweight championship, or it would be threatened if a Senegambian did not meet a Nordic or a near-Nordic for the heavyweight championship.

On the showing of the gentlemen charged with the administration of the boxing law the manly art of modified murder is a fizzle here and should be suppress. Demobilize the Dukes and have somebody halt the long march of the gallant license committee, which has become one of the horrors of modern warfare.

The shifting of the bout from New York to Philadelphia leaves the Three Dumb Dukes and the gallant but goofy license committee somewhat bewildered. Mr. Dempsey has come right out and said just what he has been thinking about the cauliflower officials all along, and the Dukes and the military men on the License Committee must do something to save their dignity.

They can not very well apply for an injunction to restrain the gladiators from being off to Philadelphia in the morning, but they might file suit against Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania for alienating the affections of the two heavyweights. Almost every other legal action has been tried or threatened while the gallant but goofy license committee goes marching on.

Of course the Three Dukes may at any time declare Dempsey null and void in New York State. He has not defended his title for three years, and it is the rule that the champions, irrespective of weight or color, must defend their titles every six months or be declared null and void by ducal edict. The Three Dukes should get together and vote that Dempsey is no longer champion and should elect a champion to take his place. The Dukes should be as consistently ridiculous in the future as they have been in the past.

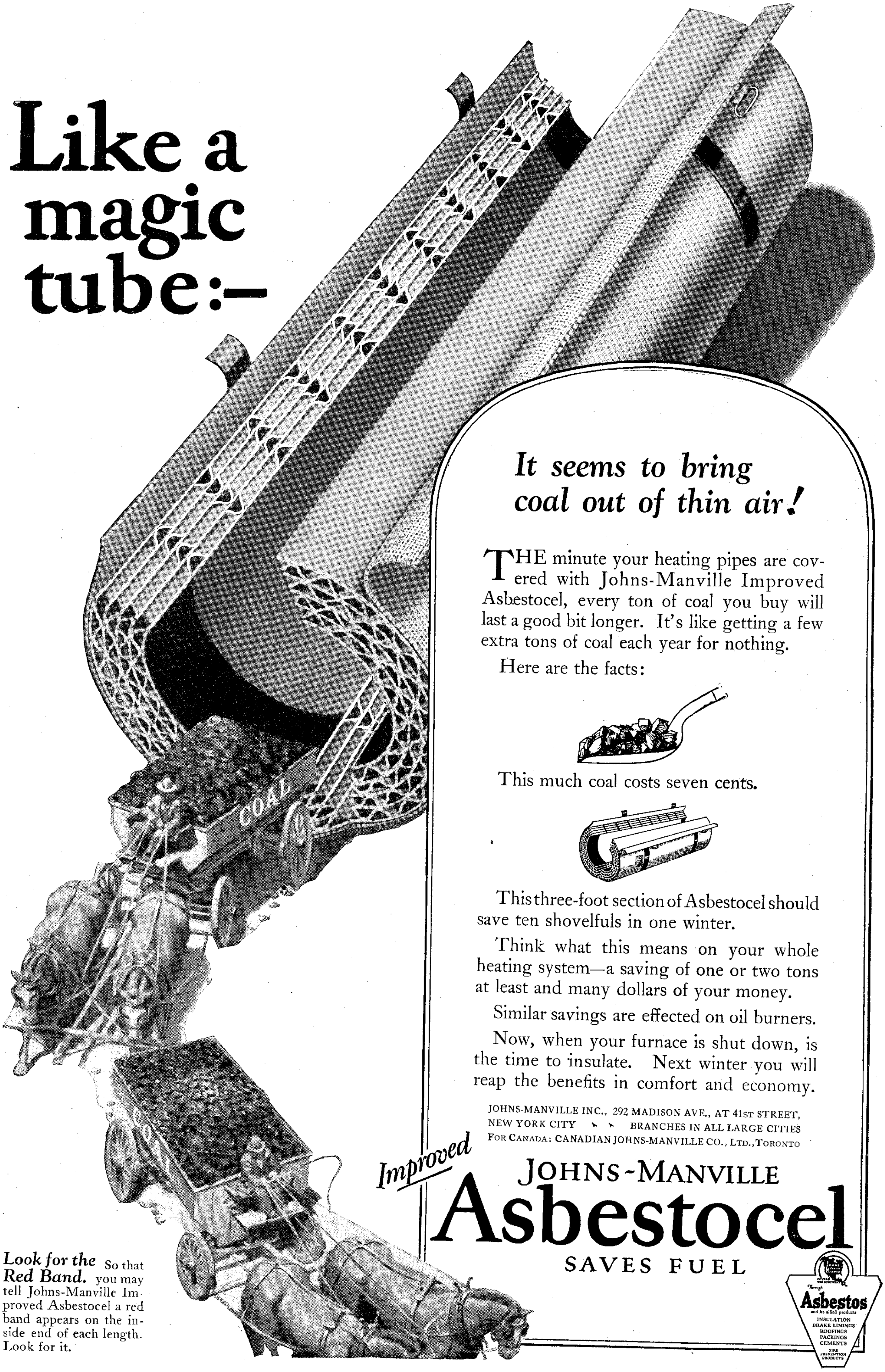
Photograph copyright by the Keystone View Company

DEMPSEY'S CHALLENGER AND GENE SARAZEN

This snapshot gives an excellent idea of the sturdy physique and cheerful temperament of the ex-marine, Gene Tunney (left), who aspires to wrest the heavyweight championship from Jack Dempsey.

Mr. Rickard is not worried, we read, by the signs of opposition in Philadelphia. As James P. Dawson explains his point of view in the New York *Times:*

> His negotiations for the transfer of the bout to Philadelphia were carried on with Mayor Freeland Kendrick, Frank Wiener, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission, as well as a representative of Governor Pinchot, and A. L.



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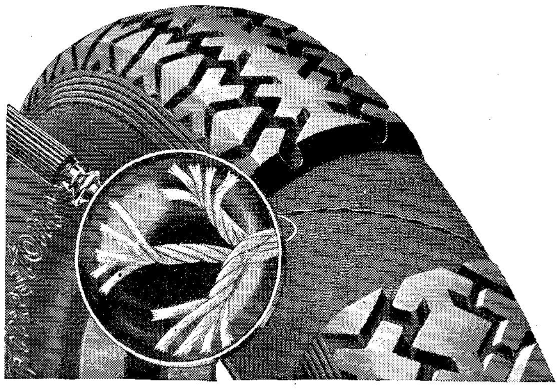

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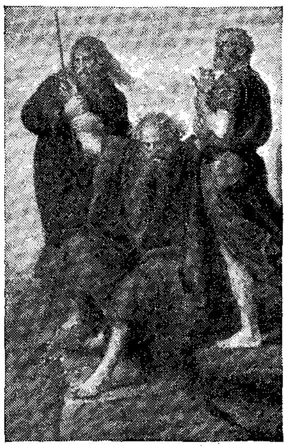
Each of these men was a genius.

Even at the age of ten, Millais won a prize for drawing. When the award was to be made and the name "*Mr. John Everett Millais*" was called, every one was astonished when a barelegged little boy in short pants came forward. At the age of twenty a fellow artist said of Millais' work, "No one since Titian has ever painted a picture with such exquisite passages of handling and color with a rare naïvetê of character of his own."

Joseph Mallord William Turner, another Englishman, likewise exhibited an aptitude for drawing early in life. He rapidly rose to distinction and became one of the three most famous landscape painters that ever lived, Corot and Claude being the other two.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Austin, Director-General of the Sesquicentennial Exposition. Not until he had the authority of these representative men and their pledge of support, as well as assurance that Governor Pinchot would not interfere with the bout plans, did Rickard definitely decide on the move to Philadelphia.

"It is annoying to have to contend with opposition in a situation which involves such a satisfactory fight as a meeting between Dempsey and Tunney undoubtedly will be, but it is not necessarily serious," said Rickard yesterday. "Some people make a practise of publicly opposing important events, particularly important ring bouts, but in the majority of cases this is done merely out of a desire to get some publicity. I don't permit myself to become alarmed over this sort of opposition, and in the present situation, particularly, will I pay scant heed to it, because I have the best people of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania back of me in this fight.

"Dempsey and Tunney are going to furnish one of the greatest heavyweight bouts of all time. Make no mistake about that. The attendance, I am sure, will be the greatest ever recorded at a boxing bout, and the receipts will reach $2,000,000, or all signs are wrong. I have never had the demands for tickets which I have encountered in connection with this bout. Even before people knew whether Dempsey and Tunney were going to fight, at a time when New York was refusing to license Dempsey, and as a consequence discouraging efforts to have the fight held here, my office was being flooded with requests for tickets, and these requests were accompanied by cash, checks or money-orders in most cases.

"Why, before I decided definitely upon my scale of prices, checks were pouring in for tickets, which many thought, because of my original plans, would cost $40 or $50. The price made no difference. Everybody seems to want to see this fight.

"I have at my disposal one of the greatest stadiums I have ever seen. It is a wonderful place for a fight, and will afford a good view of the ring from any angle. Having this stadium available removes one of the greatest problems in the life of a fight promoter.

Of the stadium itself, another writer in *The Times* tells us:

This giant structure, which was completed only a short time ago, boasts permanent seats, at present, of 100,000. As the structure is in the shape of a horseshoe, it will be possible to add at least another 25,000 seats if the two ends of the shoe are made to join. Thus it can be seen that there will be 125,000 permanent seats, and this total does not include space for at least 25,000 on the ground. The ring will be pitched in the center of the field.

If the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney fight draws to capacity on the night of September 23, it will go down on record as drawing the greatest crowd and probably the greatest gate receipts in the history of growing crowds and gate receipts. If the same prices were charged that prevailed for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, where $55 tickets were the top price, the Dempsey-Tunney gate would total in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, it has been estimated by experts. The prices for the coming battle

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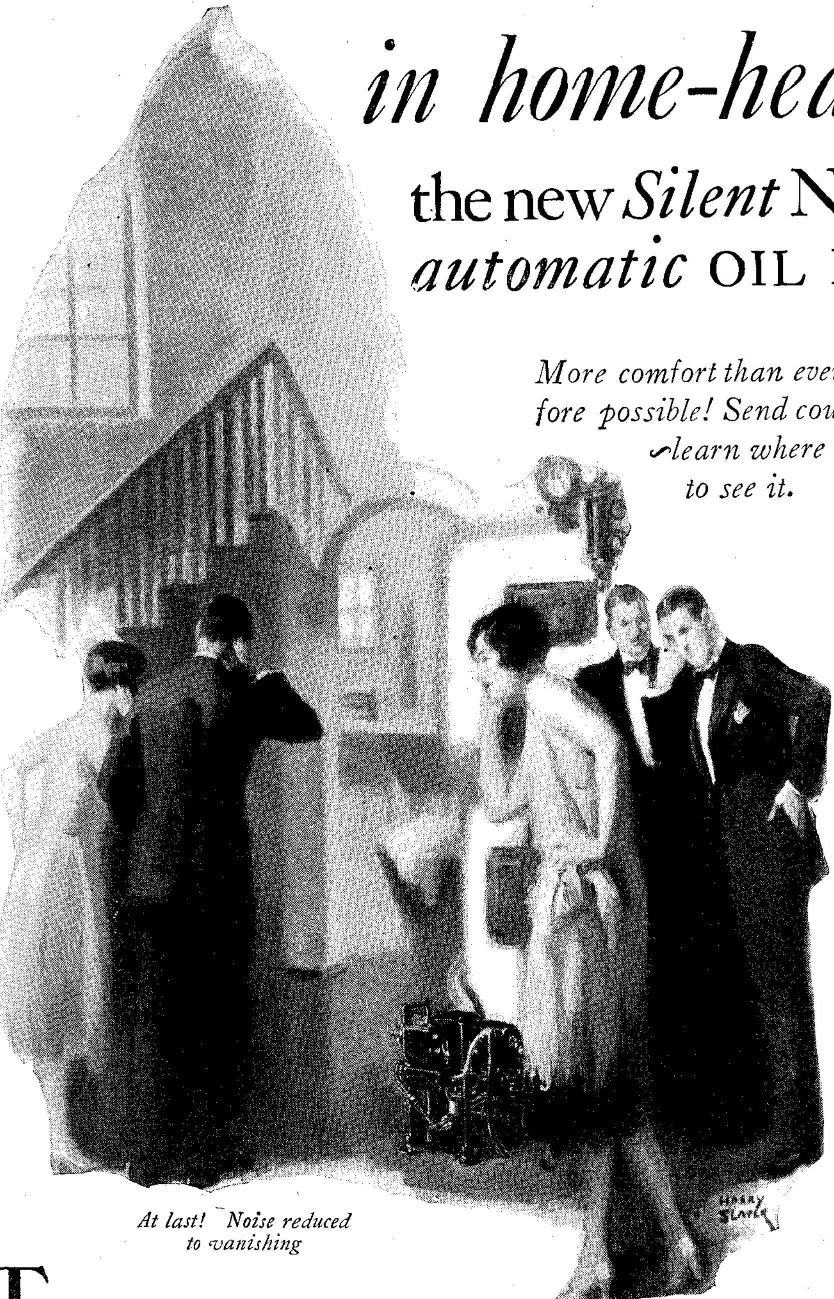

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And, as a result, American home owners—right now—are investing one-and-a-half million dollars per month in new Silent Nokol installations. They're buying *greater comfort!*

What it offers

It is fully automatic oil heat—of lowest known heating costs. For nine years, in more than 33,000 homes, it has given that comfort which every intelligent man and woman desires.

Now, by perfection of a simple, remaining principle . . .

All noise is cut to the vanishing point.

Past high efficiency is actually increased.

More comfort than ever before is provided—at the same low cost.

* * * *

There is, of course, no dirt or furnace work with Nokol heat. And it provides evenly-maintained temperatures *always* (*within 2° of what you desire*)—impossible with coal.

* * * *

AND NOTE THIS: *There is not, never has been any "oil burning" odor—in any* Nokol-*heated home, nor in its neighborhood!* Because Nokol *does not have* to burn low-grade, foul-smelling fuel in order to give low-cost heat.

Among the more than 33,000 present Nokol owners, here are a few—whose names you recognize:

Col. J. G. Vincent, Chief Engineer, Packard Motor Co. . . Edw. S. Jordan, maker, Jordan cars . . . A. C. Fuller, maker, Fuller Brushes . . . D. R. Weller, Pres. Standard Oil Co. of La. . . . Dr. Lee De Forest, radio inventor . . . Lorado Taft, sculptor . . . H. E. Hoover, maker, Hoover Vacuum Sweepers.

* * * *

Many of *your own neighbors* know the comfort of Nokol heat. It is for small homes as well as large. Because Nokol is one of the few automatic oil burners made in sizes to suit *any* home, to fit *any* good present heating plant. And because Nokol is actually an economy: *usually costing less than hard-coal, never more.*

FREE—a new book

Somewhere, in your vicinity, this new Silent Nokol may be seen—in actual operation. Sending the coupon enables us to tell you where. Then: in 15 minutes, you can have the whole story—first-hand.

We will also send you—free—a new book: an impartial, non-technical guide to the whole subject of modern oil heat for homes. Clip coupon now.

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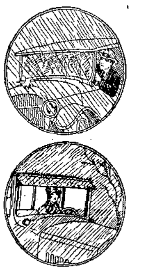

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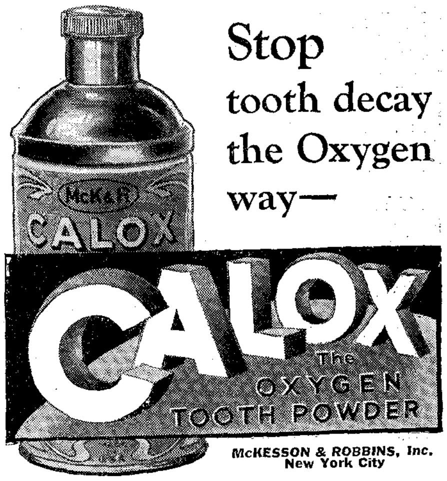

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

range from the $3 general admission to $27.50.

The largest crowd that saw a fight in the past was estimated at 100,000, and that was the gathering which collected to see Dempsey and Carpentier in the giant wooden bowl at Boyle's Thirty Acres. The crowd which attended the Dempsey-Firpo battle at the Polo Grounds probably was just a few thousand less than the Dempsey-Carpentier crowd. Both were well over the 90,000 mark, and just this side of the 100,000 total.

There are few who will deny that the bowl at Boyle's Thirty Acres was the best arranged for a fight. After the first few rows there is a gradual rise which makes virtually every seat a seeing seat. Few will deny that the seating arrangements for the Dempsey-Firpo battle were far from ideal.

Some 25,000 seats were laid on the field, and it is doubtful if more than one-tenth of that total really saw the fight. The crowd was on its feet most of the time during the abbreviated battle, and the holders of the majority of the $27.50 seats were forced to read about the contest.

It is felt that the officials of the stadium in Philadelphia will not be caught napping as was Tex Rickard at the Polo Grounds. Some provision was to be made to protect the holders of the expensive seats on the field, and probably the same system as was used by Promoter Fugazy for the Berlenbach-Delaney bout at Ebbets Field will be employed—that of elevating the ground seats after the first ten rows.

The Philadelphia municipal stadium is rated the largest in the country to-day. At least, when the extension is made it will boast the unquestioned leadership in seating capacity. Chicago has just erected a municipal stadium, known as Soldiers' Field, which will be able, with the new seating plan just announced, to accommodate 100,000 for the Army-Navy football game. In the event seats were placed on the field, it is doubtful if the total for a fight could be raised to more than 125,000.

Then there is the Yale bowl at New Haven, which has seated 80,000 for the big games. The actual seating capacity of the bowl proper is around 75,000, but the erection of seats along the side-lines brought the total to the 80,000 mark. As in other stadiums, it is unlikely that more than 25,000 seats could be erected on the field, and this would give a seating capacity of just a little over 100,000.

The same applies to the stadiums built by Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois. Ohio State's athletic home can care for about 85,000 for football, and the one at Urbana just a few thousand less.

The University of California has a giant stadium erected in a natural amphitheater at Berkeley, California, which can seat about 75,000, while the hills surrounding the stadium have permitted an additional 25,000 to see the football games. Probably architects could so utilize this location to make it possible for a gathering of 150,000 to see a boxing-match. By the same tactics the architects also could extend the stadiums, but by the time the extensions were completed the gladiators would be out of eye-range.

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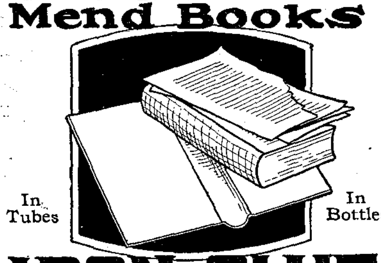

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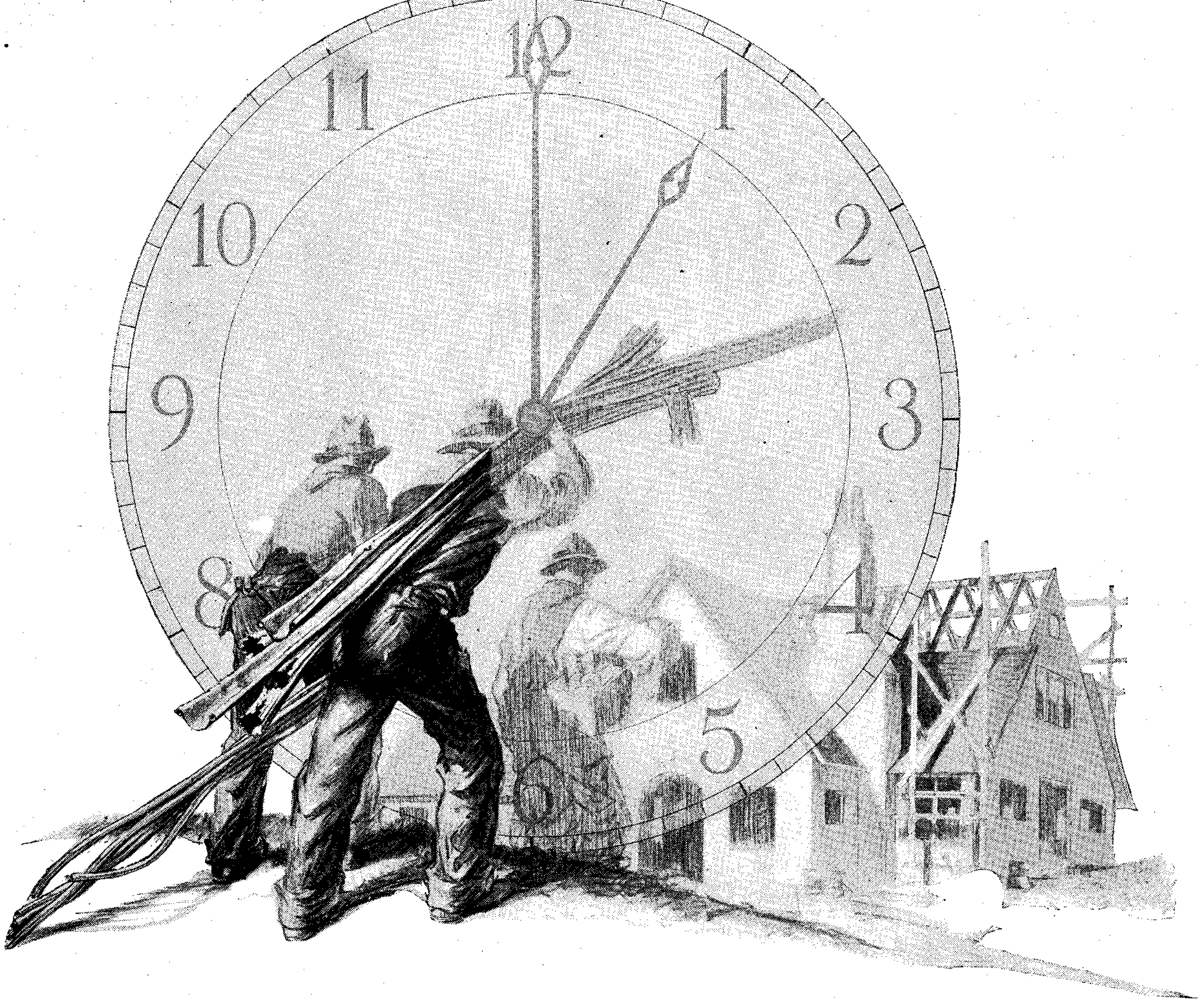

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

comparison. The game itself is waged over an area 100 yards long and 160 feet wide, whereas the boxing-match is held within a twenty-four-foot ring. Therefore, in order to play squarely with the holders of the boxing public, it is necessary to have the most remote seat at least within a reasonable distance of the scene of combat.

The demand for seats for a heavyweight fight usually is heavy, but the records show that the requests for seats for the Dempsey-Firpo battle surpassed anything in the history of boxing. Tex Rickard, who also promoted the Dempsey-Carpentier bout, said that there seemingly was no limit to the seats that could be sold for Dempsey and Firpo. He said without hesitation that the total sale was limited only by accommodations, and that if he had an arena which could seat 250,000 he could have sold to capacity for that fight.

On the basis of previous bouts, it is safe to assume that there will be no trouble in selling the 150,000 seats for the Philadelphia fistic attraction. It is admitted that New York is the most fertile field for mammoth athletic attractions, but Philadelphia, which alone is expected to take at least half the seats, will not prove too remote for the visitors. It is only a two hours' run by railroad from New York, three hours from Baltimore, just a short time longer from Washington, eight hours from Pittsburgh, with other cities within easy reach. The railroad officials will cooperate, as they have in the past, and everything points to a record attendance.

The Philadelphia Stadium is one of the most modern as well as the most expansive and expensive. The present structure has forty entrances, which lead through ramps to the center of the seats.

The stadium also is conveniently located. It is not more than twenty minutes distant by trolley from the heart of the city, and the transit company has made special provision to care for the increased demands brought about by the Sesqui activities during the past summer. In addition, there are accommodations for the care of thousands of automobiles right in the vicinity of the stadium.

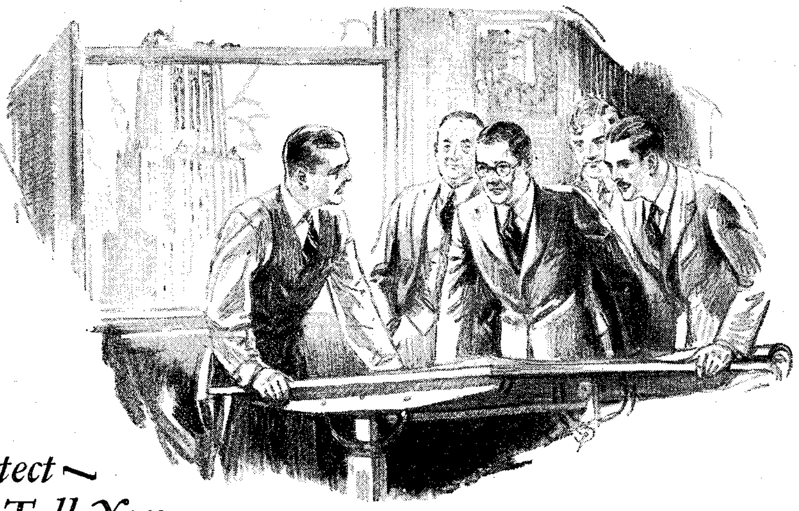
As Philadelphia officials are backing the fight to the limit, and stand ready to give it unqualified support, it looks as tho the stadium, with its record capacity of 150,000, will not be large enough to care for the fistic-loving gathering which will endeavor to attend this heavyweight battle.

The modern development of fisticuffs as a major financial process has begun to incite no little editorial comment. In this connection the New Haven *Register* remarks:

> Prize-fighting in the United States has assumed, of recent years, the importance of railway mergers, trust reorganizations, bank consolidations and the like, in so far as the amount of cash involved is concerned. Seven figures are conjured with in the calculations as to the amount a blood-baited mob will pay to see two human giants maul each other for the space of half an hour or more. The profits to be derived by the promoter successfully staging such an enterprise have been known to run into six if not seven figures.
>
> The "manly art of self-defense" surely has come to be an asset to such as possess it in its fulness. Champions of the prize ring make money faster than any other business men except oil magnates who strike gushers in "wild cat" territory. The heavyweight crown is openly proclaimed to be worth from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 to its proud possessor, while the lesser laurels are correspondingly valuable.

Under the Pennsylvania law, the contest is limited to ten rounds. Writing in the New York *Evening World*, Ed Van Every speculates thus upon the outcome of the big mauling match:

> Is ten rounds long enough and what effect will it have on Gene Tunney's chances of taking the big pugilistic crown?
>
> Now that the Dempsey-Tunney match has been transferred to Philadelphia, the fact that the route will be reduced by five rounds has the sports world considerably concerned over the above questions.
>
> Since 1918, the year previous to Dempsey's winning of the world's heavyweight fistic title, only three men have gone ten rounds or more with the champion. In 1918 the late Billy Miske boxed ten no-decision rounds with Jack. Two years later Bill Brennan extended Dempsey twelve rounds before he was toppled for the full count. Three years ago Tom Gibbons was outpointed in a fifteen-round contest, but lasted the full distance with the champion.
>
> This trio comprise about the only big men faced by Dempsey, possessing anything in the way of speed and cleverness. Gibbons is the only one of the three against whom Tunney has been called on to measure ability. Gibbons went down before the Fighting Marine last summer in the twelfth and final round. It is only fair to Dempsey to say, that he faced Gibbons under more trying circumstances than did Tunney, also the Gibbons who faced the champion was a far more formidable opponent than the Gibbons the challenger disposed of.
>
> The chances are that the Gibbons of the Shelby encounter would have fared no worse against Tunney than he did against Dempsey—that is to say, would have been outpointed at the end of fifteen rounds. That the Miske who faced Dempsey in 1918 and the Brennan who tackled the champion in 1920 would have failed to stand up for ten rounds against the best that Tunney has shown thus far, is something I can not easily concede.
>
> For comparison Georges Carpentier might also be taken into consideration. The Frenchman lasted four rounds with the champion, while the challenger could get no better than a technical knockout in the fifteenth round over Georges.
>
> Distance and not comparison, however, is what has the boxing fans concerned. It is not easy to judge the merits of the argument on the score of men that each has met. It is patent that in the Dempsey who has not fought in three years, and only twice in five years, the champion will be a far less formidable foeman than any challenger has been forced to meet since the heavyweight title came into the possession of its present holder.
>
> Unless Dempsey has slipt far below even the poor form reached three years ago when he met Gibbons, the clipping of the distance from fifteen to ten rounds will react badly against Tunney.
>
> The fact of the shift from New York to Philadelphia has had its effect on the early betting. Where 8 to 5 wagering was being



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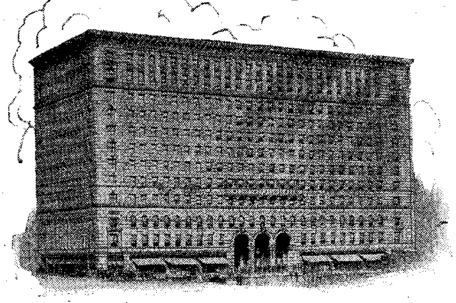
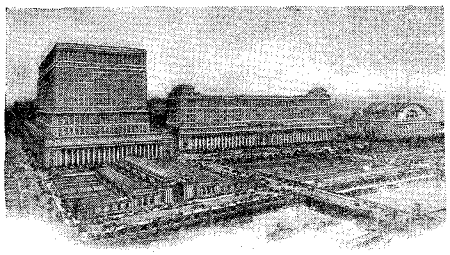
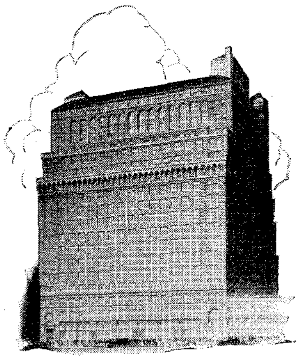


The Roosevelt, largest office building in Los Angeles, will never need toilet seat repairs or replacements. Curlett & Beelman, Architects, specified Evernu Hard Rubber Seats.



The New Union Station, Chicago, a wondrous temple to transportation, is equipped exclusively with Evernu Hard Rubber Seats. Thus did foresighted railroad executives and the architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, avoid all repair and replacement expense.



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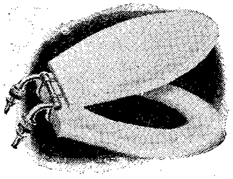

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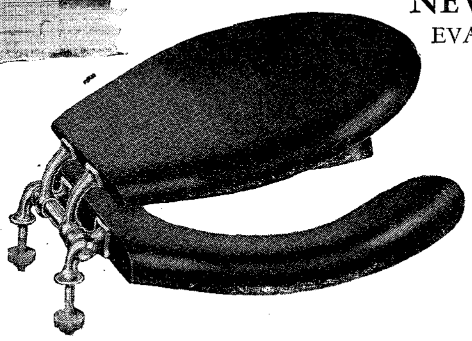

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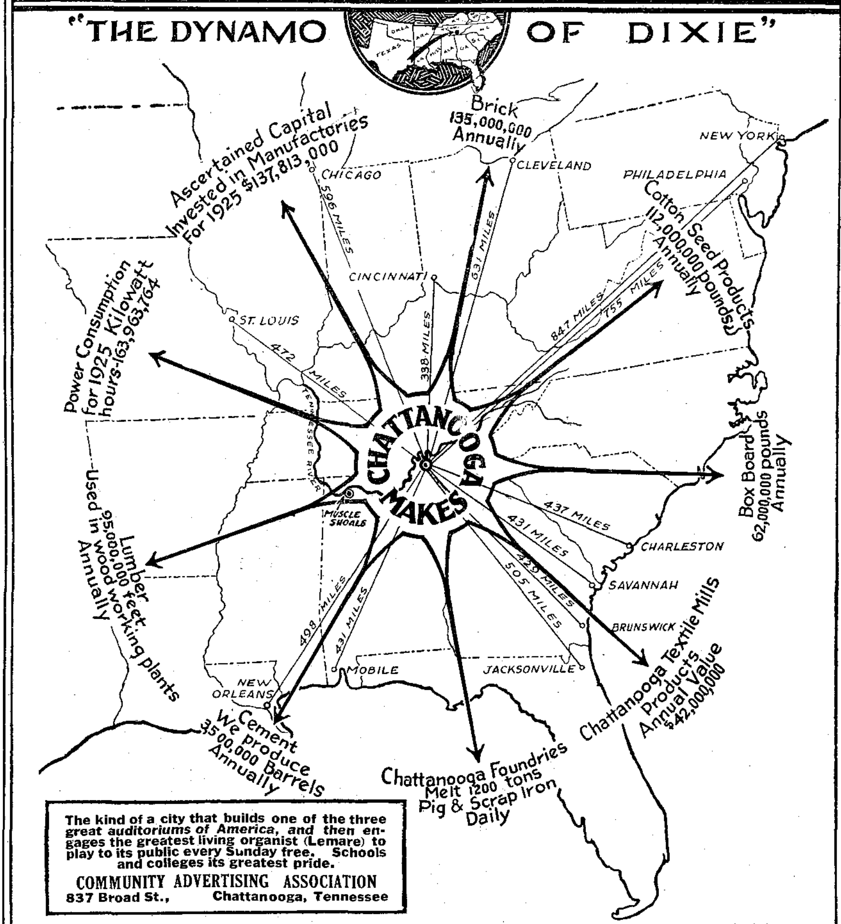
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

spoken of a few days ago, the odds in the champion's favor are now 2 to 1.

Many speculations have been offered as to the ability of Dempsey's new nose—the shapely feature supplied by surgery to gratify the esthetic sensibility of the champion's bride—to stand up under the battering of a rival's jabs and uppercuts. On this point Mr. Grantland Rice writes from the Dempsey training-quarters to *The Herald Tribune* in this reassuring strain:

> Early in the proceedings this afternoon a young man named Joe Kurp, better known as Pennsylvania Pig Iron, let fly a full right-hand wallop flush on Dempsey's beak. Kurp is a hard-hitting middleweight, and he held nothing back when he cut the leash on this punch, but the Dempsonian proboscis, under the impact, never even quivered. It was a daring but a somewhat rash act on the part of Mr. Kurp, who later on paid double, but he proved, at least, that the new nose can absorb its full share of heavy thumping without falling off.
>
> Off and on several thousand words have been printed here and there that any solid punch on the nose would lead to something approaching disaster for the champion. But apparently it leads to nothing but serious trouble for the other party.

THE INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE OF A BASEBALL CAPTAIN

"KICKER-IN-CHIEF" would be a much more appropriate title than "captain" for the titular commander of a baseball nine, according to a sports writer who now turns his attention upon the modest functionary in question. For it appears that the sole responsible duty devolving upon a captain, according to the laws of baseball, is to make a formal appeal against an umpire's decision. Writing on this subject in the New York *Sun*, John B. Foster inquires, "Why is a captain in baseball?" and continues:

> John Morrill, who was once manager of the Boston National League team in days when the Bostons won championships, and when "Honest John" was esteemed to be one of the best managers and captains, as well as one of the best first basemen, asked that question. To this day in Boston folks sing the praises of John Morrill, and they always will as long as there are memories of baseball in Boston "as was baseball."
>
> He answered his own question by hazarding the opinion that there should be a "chief kicker" on a baseball team rather than captain, considering that the duties of the position of captain have about become null and void.
>
> Morrill is more than half right.
>
> There are two principal references to the "captain" in the baseball rules. One of them is in rule 16, which says: "The players of each club actively engaged in a game at one time shall be nine in number, one of whom may act as captain."
>
> The other reference is in rule 63, where it reads: "The captain alone shall have the right to protest against a decision and seek

its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision solely on a point of rules the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal."

That really brings the duties of the captain down to those which would be embraced under the qualification of Mr. Morrill relative to the appointment of a "chief kicker." That appears to be about all that it means to be captain.

The rules do not say there must be a captain. There "may" be one. That possible tense was put upon the rules because on some teams there is no captain. The manager doesn't want a captain. He bosses the show himself. He sends a man out to protest against a decision as his representative, but that fellow often is not an active player on the team and, therefore, as captain, is about as much *ex parte* as the manager himself. Literally he is "chief kicker," and it may also be added "errand boy."

Mr. Morrill said that to be a captain in former days of baseball meant to be boss of something. The captain often bossed the players, and the manager bossed only the business. That was true when Jim Mutrie was manager of the Giants in the old days. Jim ran "we are the people" and other like idealisms that made De Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell either roar or weep every time the Giants were mentioned, but Buck Ewing ran the players and Mutrie and his silk hat were smart enough to know it. That was the time when the captain was bigger than the manager.

As the player-manager evolved more and more, we are told, he assumed more and more upon himself, and—

> When he became bench manager, after having retired from the activities of the field, he took with him the power that he had possest while "captain." Little by little the position of "captain" degenerated from that lofty affair which meant a red belt worded "C-A-P-T-A-I-N," when everybody else had to wear a black belt, to nothing better than boy for the bench boss and the umpire.
>
> The umpire does not recognize the bench boss officially. If the latter worthy assumes to address him he is reproached with a "What the blazes? Another word and you get off the bench," by the umpire. The latter may wish to talk to the bench manager as eagerly as the bench manager wishes to talk to him, but if there is anything official to pass between them, the bench manager, even in the presence of the captain, must address the umpire through the captain by telling his captain what he thinks of the miserable lunkhead who is presiding over the game. It is permissible to discuss the umpire as a third party even when he is a party to the conversation. If the umpire were addrest as the second party direct, he would probably send a report to the president of the league, which would start spontaneous combustion in the president's office.
>
> The job of captain is also another easy way of giving a player a bonus when all other ways but that have expired legitimately. There may be some player on a team to whom the manager would like to give a little more salary, but he knows that if he does he will hear a roar from two or three other players, so he names his pet player captain, and the captain draws $500 more that year merely to serve on the ball field as private secretary to the

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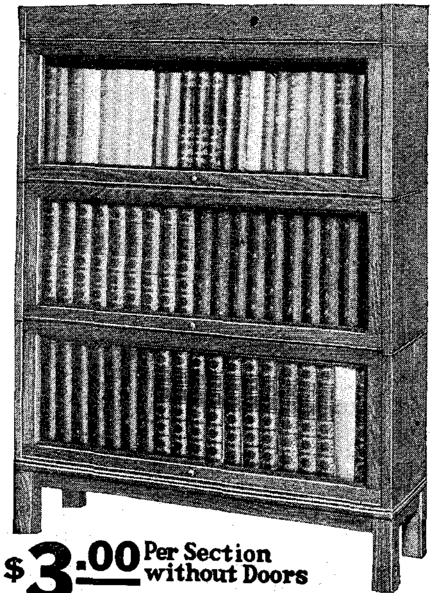

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

manager. If things happen, the private secretary can be lifted from the field, but the manager still may mutter to himself on the bench.

The old theory that the captain should lead his players on the field has all blown up. The manager does the leading. Once there was a team in the National League with a captain who was as unpopular as a red-hot stove lid in the inferno. The team was to have a parade. The players were presumed to follow the captain in the parade, but they decided they would not, as the Pittsburgh players decided they did not want Clarke on the bench.

The parade formed and the band shrilled and boomed and started away across the turf with the captain just after the bass drum, leading, as he thought, his valiant athletes to glorious approbation. The parade got half-way to the plate before the captain discovered that he was all of it. Some of the players were going up one side of the diamond and some up the other.

The captain took one look and beat it on the run back to the club house, where he resigned on the spot. He wouldn't even act as "chief kicker," and he had just as many hates from that time on as there were other players on the team. But ball-players don't do things like anybody else.

Convincing Himself.—Two backwoodsmen in Maine knocked at the door of a house at the edge of the forest. "Hello, Ed!" said one of them to the farmer who came to the door. "Say, we come across the dead body of a man over there in the hollow an' we kinda thought 'twas you."

"That so? What'd he look like?" asked the farmer.

"Well, he was about your build——"

"Have on a gray flannel shirt?"

"Yep."

"Boots?"

"Yep."

"Was they knee boots or hip boots?"

"Let's see. Which was they, Charley, knee boots or hip boots? Oh, yes, they was hip boots."

"Nope," said the farmer. "'Twasn't me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fumbling for the Key.—A candidate of political office, while making a campaign speech, sought to discover the denominational sympathies of his audience, in order that he might turn the information to advantage. "My great-grandfather," he began, "was an Episcopalian (stony silence), but my great-grandmother belonged to the Presbyterian Church (continued silence). My grandfather was a Baptist (more silence), but my grandmother was a Congregationalist (still frigid silence). But I had a great-aunt who was a Methodist (loud applause). And—and I have always followed my great-aunt" (loud and continued cheering). He got in. —*Boston Transcript.*

That Clever Tug Again.—When Miss Ederle touched bottom at Kingsdown and romped ashore she was surrounded by thousands of welcomers, but her first concern was for the landing of the tug *Alsace*, which had conveyed her across.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ALCOHOL FROM BREAD

A MACHINE brought over from Germany for exhibition at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia produces alcohol from bread while the bread is being baked, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free in his press bulletin, *The Week's Science* (New York). He says:

> Naturally, this has attracted much attention, not only from the general public but, it is reported, from the Prohibition authorities. There is small reason, however, to infer that an important source of alcohol can be provided thus. That alcohol is produced when bread is raised by yeast has long been known. Yeast consists of a multitude of tiny living plants, visible individually only under powerful microscopes. When these yeast plants live and grow they eat sugar or starch and produce alcohol and carbon-dioxid gas. It is this gas which causes the bread to rise. The alcohol produced remains in the dough. It is driven off by the heat when the bread is baked. Of course the quantity of alcohol is small. It usually does not pay to try to recover it. In ordinary baking the alcohol goes up the chimney as a small percentage of the steam and hot gas given off from the cooking bread. In large bakeries the total amount of alcohol set free may be considerable, but it is expensive and difficult to recover it from the large volume of other gases present.

CARE OF THE TOOTH-BRUSH

THAT we should sterilize our tooth-brushes is the advice communicated to *Clinical Medicine* (Chicago) by E. J. Hay, of Garrison, New Mexico. The newspapers and magazines, he writes, are all advising people to brush their teeth from one to six times a day. Some advise vigorous brushing, even to the point of causing slight hemorrhage; while others are silent upon this point. None of the advocates even mention the fact that the brush should be sterilized before use. He goes on:

> Tooth-brushes are found hanging upon the walls, lying on the tops of dressers or in trunks, kicking around in the soap dish, and almost anywhere except in a sanitary and proper place. In these places the brushes gather dirt, dust, and bacteria. A tooth-brush should be used morning and night and should be sterilized before using; moreover, it should never be used so vigorously as to cause bleeding of the gums, because the mouth is always swarming with bacteria, always waiting for a favorable port of entry, such as is furnished by lacerations in the mouth. Pyorrhea is becoming more frequent, and I believe that many cases are due to the too-vigorous use of a non-sterilized brush. We must be very explicit in telling our patients and the public how to take care of themselves in this regard, going into full details as to how they are to sterilize and use their tooth-brushes. Take nothing for granted, but assure yourself that there is no possibility of your directions being misunderstood.

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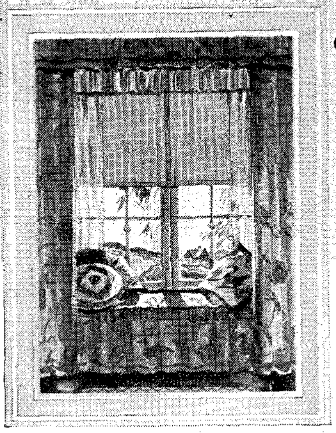

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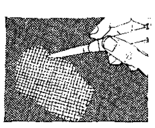

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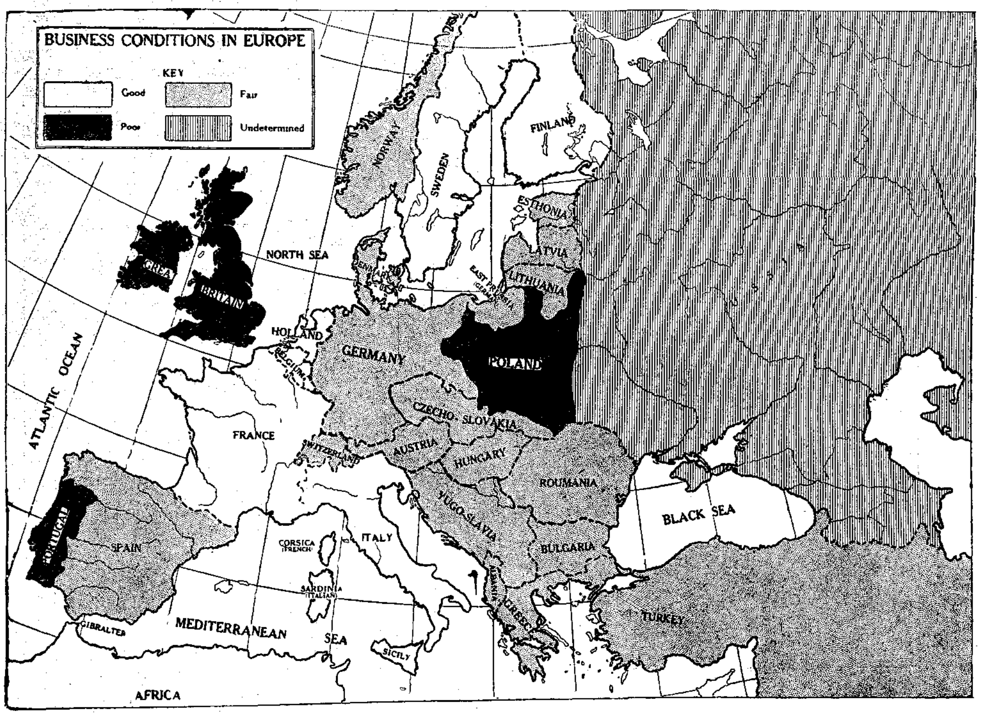
INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

AN INDUSTRIAL BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EUROPE

EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE WORLD WAR Europe is still striving to recover from the effects of the calamity. Vincent Delport, European manager of *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), reminds us in an informative article that Great Britain is undergoing the severest trial that the country has had to face since the war ended. France, Belgium, and Italy, he points out, are making desperate efforts to prevent their national currency from breaking down altogether, while Germany is laboriously reorganizing its industries. The newer countries are building up, but the process is slow. To quote the *Iron Trade Review* article further:



From *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland)

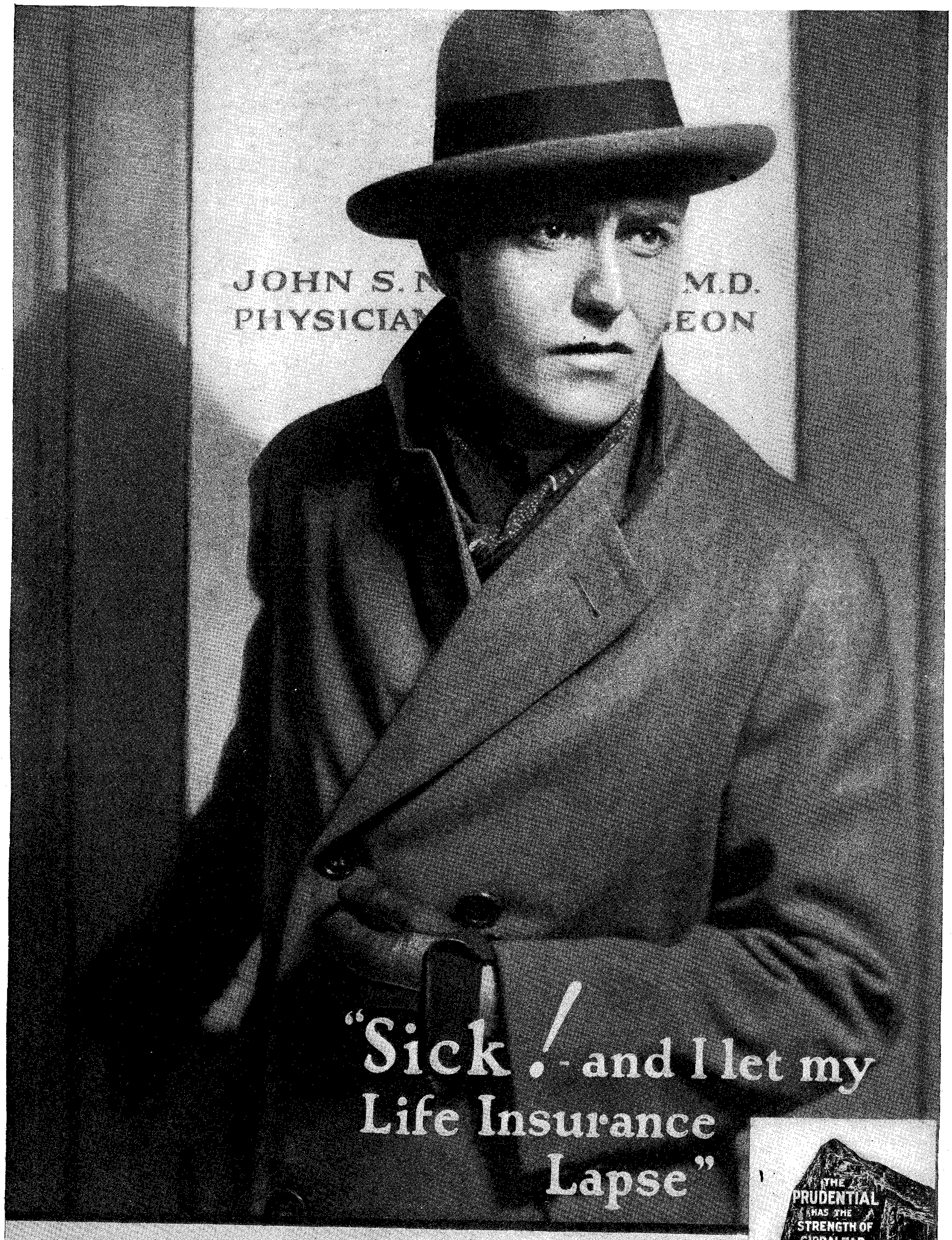
> Great Britain is facing the most dangerous crisis of all. In the struggle to find a solution to its coal problems, Britain's export markets are at stake. Even should an immediate settlement be arrived at between miners and owners, many months must pass before anything like normal export business can be hoped for. This applied to coal, iron, steel, ship-building, engineering and textiles.
>
> According to the statistics of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, the output of pig-iron in June was 41,800 tons, as against 539,100 tons in April, and a monthly average of 534,000 tons during the first quarter of the year. Steel production was still more curtailed. Only about half a dozen blast furnaces are blowing, and practically all open-hearth furnaces are extinct.
>
> The Board of Trade returns show that during May only 1,448,368 tons of coal were exported, compared with 4,290,652 tons in April, and 4,652,464 tons in May, 1925. Notwithstanding the efforts of the miners' leaders, coal has been imported in increasing quantities since the beginning of May, the total amount between May 1 and June 24 being 585,000 tons, of which 229,000 tons came from Germany, 154,000 tons from Belgium, and 81,000 tons from the United States. Iron and steel exports dropt from 313,045 tons in April to 273,750 tons in May. Imports of iron and steel also decreased from 261,787 tons in April to 166,236 tons in May, showing the depressing effects of the crisis on all iron-and steel-consuming industries. The effects of trade stagnation are increasing as time goes on.
>
> Unemployment figures, which prior to the strike had dropt below the million mark, reached 1,629,900 on June 14, as against 1,280,370 on June 15, 1925; it is to be noted that the figure for June 14 this year is exclusive of persons who ceased work in the coal-mining industry on account of the dispute.

Having dwelt on the dark side of the picture, Mr. Delport considers it only fair to state that most of the business leaders in Britain are not discouraged. Signs are apparent that the miners will eventually drop their uncompromising attitude. In fact,

> It is safe to assume that, following a lasting settlement, considerable domestic business will materialize which has been withheld in view of the impending crisis. However, it also is evident that in order to enjoy a stable period of prosperity, both employers and labor leaders must modify their attitude and methods; this now is realized by several prominent business men in this country. It also is useless to close one's eyes to the fact that lost export markets are difficult to recover, especially when competing against countries where lower costs of production prevail.
>
> Compared with the present situation of Great Britain, the industrial prospects of the continent appear more sound. However, each country has its own problems to tackle, and competition is keen, the object being for each one to secure as much as possible of the business which Britain is forced to abandon.
>
> Germany is no longer in the throes of an acute crisis, but still is facing many difficulties. Pig-iron production in Germany within its new boundaries was last year only 53 per cent. of pre-war capacity, and the raw steel output 65 per cent. Since the beginning of this year these percentages have further decreased.
>
> Export business is handicapped by the depreciation of the franc, and the Government is being urged to increase import duties to afford greater protection to the German manufacturer. However, exports for the first quarter of this year were heavier than those of the corresponding period of last year.
>
> The iron and steel industries are deprest, but following the lead given by the chemical industries, iron and steel concerns are amalgamating and organizing a rational scheme of production and sales which takes into account freights, facilities of supplying raw materials, labor, and the standardization of products to a limited number of types. Old and unprofitable works are being abandoned, and production is being concentrated in the more favorably located plants. To some extent this means curtailment of production, but in view of the reduced demand it is a favorable factor. The drawback is a corresponding increase in unemployment which, according to official figures, has attained 1,745,000 persons.
>
> Optimism has grown of late, and normal and sound conditions are looked for after the next two years have elapsed. The money market is easing, and altho long-term loans still are difficult to obtain there is an abundance of money for short periods. A fillip to German coal business has been afforded by the British strike, and the bulk of stocks at the mines has been disposed of. Undoubtedly, Germany looms in the future as a powerful competitor in world iron and steel markets.

Of the rest of Europe, Mr. Delport says:

> France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, whose iron and steel concerns are closely connected, form a combination of countries which, for the time being, are successfully capturing business in all markets. The future of these countries depend almost entirely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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

on the behavior of their currencies. The depreciated value of the franc enables French, Belgian, and Luxemburg producers to hold export markets against Great Britain and Germany, and production in all three countries is at a high level. Altho these countries can be looked upon as prosperous, this prosperity, which is based on an artificial advantage, is not sound.

Industrial Italy continues to be active. The Government encourages home industries by every means, especially by awarding shipping orders, extending harbors and roads, and electrifying railroads. Restrictions are imposed on the importation of luxuries, but imports of raw materials, particularly coal and iron, are increasing, while more waterfalls are being harnessed.

The industrial section of the country is wholly supporting the policy of the Government, the leader of which represents the wishes and aspirations of the most influential part of Italy's population. The country now is prosperous, as a whole, and there are no visible signs of a break in the continuity of present conditions. Italy more and more is becoming an industrial country, especially in regard to steel, shipbuilding, electrical engineering, and automobile construction.

Among other iron- and steel-producing nations, Austria apparently is making some progress. The number of unemployed was reduced from 231,000 in the middle of February to 149,000 in the middle of May. Czecho-Slovak export business in the Balkan States is badly handicapped by Belgian competition. General conditions are not quite so favorable as during the first quarter of the year. The situation in Poland continues critical. In Sweden, conditions generally can be regarded as satisfactory, altho the iron and steel industry still is depress. Altho it is difficult to give any accurate idea of conditions in Soviet Russia, there is undoubtedly some increase in the activities of certain industries.

ITALY'S RETURN TO A SINGLE BANK OF ISSUE

THE possibility of an early adjustment and systematization of the monetary problems of Italy is seen by Luigi Caselli, an authority on banking, in the recent decree of the Italian Government, by which the Bank of Italy took over the issue of all bank-notes for Italy, as well as all other functions usually centered in banks of issue. By a previous decree, these powers had been shared by three banks—the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Sicily, and the Bank of Naples. The last two, under the new decree, will return to the status of ordinary credit institutions, and Italy will have a single bank of issue, just as have England and France. As Mr. Caselli goes on to explain in *The Annalist* (New York):

> It would be most difficult to say at this moment whether the "single" system will succeed better in Italy than the "plural" system, since it is not now possible to separate the economic from the political problems which dominate the life of the country. It can be maintained that it will not bring a noticeable betterment, since the Italian markets—no matter in what form they are governed—will feel and be subject to the conditions imposed by the international markets, which, like a gigantic chain of communicating lakes, tend to bring all the individual parts to a common level.
>
> The Bank of Italy already held a position of almost absolute predominance in the economic life of Italy, and the concentration of all the duties of the banks of emission in this single institution will for many reasons bring changes of very slight importance.
>
> The decree concentrating the issue of bank-notes in the Bank of Italy is of characteristic simplicity, and contains nothing which will curtail the other attributes of the two banks. These will continue to exercise their functions as ordinary credit institutions. It has also provided a very practical means for the transfer of the actual notes in circulation from these two banks to the Bank of Italy, centering in the latter also the reserves which are behind the issues.
>
> The decree provides that to balance off the transfer of notes in circulation, there shall be passed to the Bank of Italy the value of the gold reserve or its equivalent, at the medium price for gold for the month of April, 1926, instead of the credits guaranteed by deposits of securities, etc. This amount will be greater than the circulation itself by some tens of millions of lire, as is shown by the following tables. The reserves of the two institutions as shown in their last statements were as follows:

Bank of Naples:	*Millions*
Gold in deposit and abroad	232.5
Silver in money and bars	30.1
Foreign credits and securities	20.8
Total	283.4
Bank of Sicily:	
Gold in deposit and abroad	47.6
Silver in money and bars	9.6
Foreign credits and securities	14.7
Total	71.9

> Since these will pass to the Bank of Italy under the form of an actual sale, at the rate of 480 paper lire for 100 gold lire, the banks will receive:
>
> Bank of Naples—Reserve 283.4×480=1,360 millions paper lire.
>
> Bank of Sicily—Reserve 71.9×480=345 millions paper lire.
>
> The adjustment of the reserves outlined by the decree for the two institutions of Southern Italy has procured for them a net profit equal to the difference between the value of these reserves as represented in their last statements and the value at which they will be transferred to the Bank of Italy.
>
> This profit is due to the depreciation of the lira, and not at all to any act on the part of the banks of issue. These banks did nothing to deserve this benefit; they have had no losses, and have taken no risks. The losses and risks fell to the actual holders of the bank-notes, who felt the effect of the falling off in purchasing power during the period of depreciation.

The Lid Off.—Mexico City, August 9 (A. P.).—Notwithstanding the announcement by the Mexican Government that it intended to force the religious law and its regulation to Protestant churches . . . Mexico City's two Protestant churches carried out the usual vices yesterday.—*New York Sun.*

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 18.—Two are killed, one an American, and eleven injured, when a Paris-London passenger plane crashes.

August 19.—One man is killed and four are wounded as Mexican deputies battle on the main street of Mexico City.

United States envoys, says a report from Geneva, have joined the opposition against a proposed board for the international supervision of Armies.

August 20.—France goes on war-time rations in an effort to bolster up the financial situation.

Following the exchange of letters between the Roman Catholic Episcopate and President Calles, reports Mexico City, there seems hope for an end to the religious conflict.

August 21.—The Mexico Roman Catholic Episcopate petitions Congress for an amendment to the provisions of the Constitution regulating the churches.

August 22.—President Calles of Mexico announces that the Government will not interfere with the religious duties of the priests.

General Pangalos, Dictator of Greece, is overthrown in a bloodless revolution, headed by General Condylis, leader of the Nationalist Republican party.

August 23.—The Mexican Catholic Episcopate decides not to resume Church services for the present. The religious situation thus remains unchanged.

Greece is reported calm after yesterday's revolution, with General Pangalos a prisoner in Athens.

DOMESTIC

August 19.—President Coolidge intimates that he will call a new Arms Conference if the League of Nations meeting at Geneva fails.

August 20.—Col. Carmi Thompson, according to reports from Dumaguete, Philippine Islands, will tell President Coolidge that greater freedom for the Philippines is not justified at present.

August 21.—Three perish, and sixteen are rescued, as the steamer *Howard S. Gerken* founders in a Lake Erie hurricane.

August 22.—Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard, dies at ninety-two.

August 23.—Representatives of 350,000 Moros, says a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, call on Col. Carmi Thompson, United States Envoy to the Philippines, to present a protest against the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands.

Rudolph Valentino, moving-picture star, dies in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City.

August 24.—America will make no concessions or "trades" in order to enter the World Court, according to a dispatch from Paul Smith's, New York, quoting the President's spokesman.

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positively because its smooth, glossy surface is resistant to weather. Its elasticity prevents checking or cracking during temperature changes, consequently preventing moisture, the cause of decay, from getting to the underlying surface.

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BULLETIN—"PAINTING FOR PROFIT"—FREE. One man cleared $1,300 by painting his house. Another profited by $3,400. Another by $2,000. Read these and other stories in this Bulletin B-9. Write to us for it.

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THE word "alert" roots back to the Italian *all' erta*, meaning "on the watch," and beyond that, to the Latin *erta*, meaning a lookout, a place raised aloft.

The Standard Dictionary defines "alert" as "keenly watchful, on the lookout," with a secondary meaning of "lively in movement, characterized by briskness."

The two definitions combined, describe, as exactly as any one word can describe them, the several millions of exceptional people who are the active, intelligent ruling mind of America. The alert are always on the lookout, and they move briskly.

Once you have grasped this conception of the alert, you realize how much more significant it is than any other criterion for dividing the population.

Those of aristocratic ancestry and social standing are without weight of numbers or of tradition in this country.

Education, unless it is the fuel of energy, does not in itself make a person more desirable as an associate or a customer or a citizen.

The wisest merchants know that the best trade is among those of good or moderate income, who know the value of money and the worth of goods, and therefore spend with discrimination, appreciate what they get, recommend it to their friends and remain loyal to those who serve them well.

Alertness cuts across all other class distinctions. It is found at every income level, in every stratum of every community.

There are alert taxi-drivers and alert elevator operators, just as there are alert bankers and industrialists. There are alert book-keepers as well as alert lawyers, alert school-teachers as well as alert statesmen and quite often you will find the alert at a lathe in a machine shop or behind the counter of a corner grocery or waiting on table at a summer hotel.

The alert are everywhere, but next year they won't be just where they are now. They will have risen in the scales of income, knowledge and social importance. For the alert are *on the lookout* and they are *on the move.*

Direct your selling effort at the alert, and you not only get quicker response, but you also insure a loyal and continuous market for years to come.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is the magazine of the alert. It is edited for them, deliberately sold to them and consciously bought by 1,400,000 families. The advertiser who can gain the good will of this large and most influential group of families is the possessor of that which has been described as "The Biggest Thing in Business."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

lady, esquire.—"L. V. C.," New York City.—(1) *Lady*, the feminine of *lord*, meaning, according to Max Muller, "she who looks after the loaf," the mistress, is a title of superiority, all ladies being women, but not all women being ladies. In England it is a title of rank; throughout the English-speaking world it signifies "a refined or well-bred woman or one of superior social position," and is used as the correlative of *gentleman*. Its use as indicating distinction of sex is a vulgarism. Not "A man and a *lady*," but "A man and a *woman*," or "A gentleman and a *lady*." Not "A man and his *lady*," but "A man and his *wife*." The entry in a hotel or steamship register, "John Smith and *lady*," may be a survival of older English usage; but except in such purely business registers the proper form is "John Smith and *wife*," or "Mr. and *Mrs. John Smith*." The good old-fashioned name *woman* best expresses the permanent and all-important relations of the female sex to the race and to the work of the world. The use of *lady* for *woman*, by those who wrongly suppose that the latter term is in some way derogatory, in cases where the distinction to be brought out is only one of sex, or of racial relations, and does not necessarily involve rank, character, or culture, is often ludicrous, as in such expressions as *saleslady*, a form as objectionable as *salesgentleman* would be. Even in the drawing-room usage of the English aristocracy, where the word *lady*, in its use as a title, implies high rank or birth, *woman* is always preferred when at all permissible, and in literature the undiscriminating use of *lady* is less common now than formerly.

(2) The title *Esquire* in the United States is limited to the members of the legal profession, and does not have the general application and usage that it has in England. *Mister* (meaning "Master") is a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man, and is the one most generally used. It should not be used, however, in combination with any other form of address.

onto.—"A. M. B. MacC.," Bloomfield, N. J.—(1) The word *onto* is objected to by some critics as redundant or needless, but is doubtless becoming more frequent in print, obeying the analogy of *in to*, *into*. It should never be employed where *on* is sufficient; but *on* after verbs of motion may be wholly ambiguous, so that *on to*, meaning "to or toward and *on*," may become necessary to clear up the ambiguity. "The boy fell *on* the roof" may mean that he fell while *on* the roof, but if we say, "The boy fell *onto* the roof," no doubt is left as to the meaning.

(2) The word *haberdasher* is derived from the Icelandic *hapurtask*, haversack, which has been traced to *hafr*, oats, and *task*, pocket.

which, who.—"J. G.," Phoenix, Ariz.—*Which* as a relative now refers only to the lower animals without distinction between sex, or to things without life. *Who* refers to persons only without discriminating masculine or feminine. Therefore, your sentence should read: "This is a matter left to the Superintendent of the School *who* (not *which*) employs the librarian."

Xanadu.—"F. P. S.," St. Louis, Mo.—This is the name of an imaginary city that you will find referred to in Coleridge's poem, "Kubla Khan." Coleridge's poem was based upon the description of the palace in Purchas's "Pilgrimage."

"F. C. F.," Hartford, Conn.—The plural of the abbreviation *Co.* is *Cos.*

"B. B.," Rossiter, Pa.—The seasons of the year, being regarded as common nouns, are not written with initial capital letters.

"E. H. B.," Donora, Pa.—The words you give are correctly pronounced as follows: *Anti, an'ti*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit; divan, di-van'*—*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*.

"L. S.," New York City.—Compounds in which the principal word forms the first element, hange that element to form the plural; as, *father-n-law*, *fathers-in-law; son-in-law*, *sons-in-law; rother-in-law*, *brothers-in-law*, etc.

"W. H.," Palmdale, Calif.—The pronunciaion of *fast*, *last*, and *past*, with the "a" as in *ather*, is not new; it is a variant pronunciation. n some sections of the country the "a" in these ords is pronounced as "a" in *at;* in other secons, as "a" in *arm*.

"W. H. H.," Gering, Nebr.—The formation of lurals of family names depends entirely on the ame. Some plurals are formed by the addition f *s* or *es*, as *Jones, Joneses; Smith, Smiths; Eustis, ustises*, etc.; others, by changing *y* into *ies*, as *tolemy, Ptolemies; Henry, Henries; Montgomery, Montgomeries*, etc.

Clearing film from teeth whitens surprisingly

Restores cloudy teeth to clearness

Please accept full 10-day tube of this new dental achievement, urged by world's authorities. Note the difference in the color of your teeth and health of your gums as film is cleared off in this new way.

THOUSANDS go through life with clouded teeth, needlessly. Dental science proves this true.

Cloudy teeth now are restored to sparkling clearness. A way found that clears the dingy film coats from teeth that old-time dentifrices failed to combat successfully. One's whole appearance is often changed.

Please accept 10-day tube of the way leading dental authorities now are urging to accomplish that result.

That stubborn film . . . enemy of pretty teeth and firm gums

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating.

That film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. And that is why your teeth look "off color," dingy and cloudy . . . why smiles are often unattractive.

It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea and decay.

Old ways won't clear it off

Ordinary dentifrices and cleansing won't fight film successfully. Feel for it now with your tongue. Note how your present cleansing method is failing in its duty.

Now *new* methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known.

Largely on dental advice, the world has turned to this method.

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It accomplishes two important things at once: Removes that film, then firms the gums.

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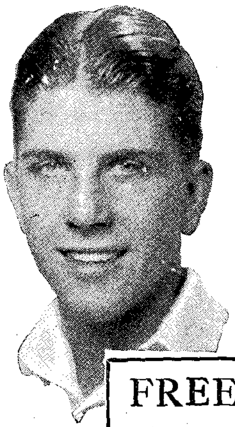

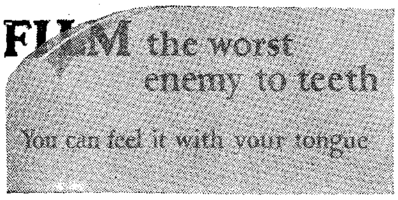
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Careful Distinction.—We repair cars and fix Fords.—*Sign on a New Orleans store.*

Decorative Note.—A ROOM MATE to share room handsomely furnished with young lady.—*Florida Times-Union.*

No Punctures.—"Do you know any way to avoid tire trouble?"

"You might buy a motor-boat."—*Boston Transcript.*

Popularizing the Sabbath.—10 A. M., Sunday-school. Hits, Wickham. Struck out. Stolen base. —*Church ad in the Florida Times-Union.*

Burying the Chow.—FUNERAL NOTICES: BOLDT'S Special 50c Luncheon will please you. 1414 THIRD AVE.—*Ad in a Seattle paper.*

Hot Weather Relief.—The Nymph—"I must go and change into something cool for the evening."

The Ogre—"Why not take off your beads, dear?"—*London Opinion.*

Come Early and Avoid the Rush.—The thirteenth annual reunion of the Smith family will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roose at Little Cooley on Saturday, August 14. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Ecclesiastical Therapeutics.—The pulpit may be as faultless in its presentation of ethics as it is admired for its beautiful ritual, but it will never touch the hearts or shape the livers of men who toil.—*Report of an address by Josephus Daniels in a North Carolina paper.*

A Lively Centenarian.—To the sheriffs and cow-punchers, the robbery recalled memories of "Bill" Carlisle, who, single-handed, held up three Union Pacific passenger trains in 1813 and later escaped from prison to rob another in 1920.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

Preaching versus Practising.—Judge—"Why did you run down this man in broad daylight on a perfectly straight stretch of road?"

Prisoner—"Your honor, my windshield was almost totally obscured with safety-first stickers."—*Ohio Northern Review.*

"Stepping Heavenward."—YUBA CITY, August 5.—Hugh Price Jones, local undertaker and deputy Coroner, and Dr. Julian P. Johnson, head of the Yuba City Emergency Hospital, yesterday closed negotiations with "Jimmy" Angel, air pilot, for the establishment of a flying field here.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Narrow Escape.—Friend—"Did you get the Smithson estate settled up?"

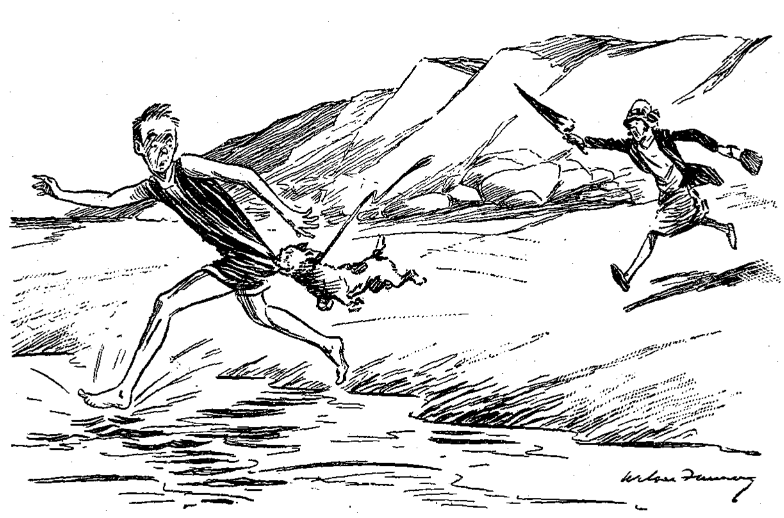
Lawyer—"Yes; but the heirs almost got a part of it."—*Pathfinder.*

The Culpable Casket.—

"KITCHENER" COFFIN
OPENED; FOUND GUILTY

—*Headlines in the Springfield Republican.*

A Sedentary Job.—A writer reminds us that at one time dramatic critics used to sit on the stage. Nowadays they merely sit on the author, the cast, the scenery and the producer.—*The Humorist.*



Lady: "Stop! Stop! I don't wish my dog to go into the water!"

—*London Opinion.*

Capacity First.—Casey and Murphy stood looking into a jeweler's window. "Casey," asked Murphy, "how'd you like to have your pick here?"

"Sure," responded Casey, "I'd rather have my shovel."—*Argonaut.*

Traveling for Its Health?—Port Huron, Aug. 12—(UP)—A hydroplane, owned by Paul Strasburg of Detroit, was partially wrecked here when it landed on the water near Port Sanilac Light and struck a submerged reef en route from Rogers City to Detroit.—*Michigan paper.*

Faith That Moves Mountains.—Here is a story about the most optimistic man: Totally bald, he went to a drug-store and asked for a bottle of hair-restorer. "Yes, sir," the clerk said, "here is a preparation that is sure to make your hair grow." "All right," replied the optimist, "I'll take a bottle. And please wrap up a comb and brush with it."—*The Argonaut.*

Minds Her Own Business.—An old farmer was driving a mare that interfered very badly. A passing friend, observing the mare's antics, cried out:

"Say, Si, that mare of yours interferes pretty bad, don't she?"

Si paused, spat voluminously, and shrilled, "Yeh, she interferes, all right; but she don't interfere with nobody but herself!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

No Sylph.—Wanted—Experienced stenographer with large corporation.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

She Feels Swell.—The heavy rain, this week, has swollen all the small streams and Marion Lieff.—*Middletown (N. Y.) paper.*

Shaky Support.—I, therefore, hold that my platform is untenable.—*Campaign appeal of a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas.*

Rocking the Boat.—A scientist says that England is tilting over to the south. This is evidently due to the landing of Americans with their luggage at Southampton.—*The Humorist.*

An Absolute Cure.—"The doctor has ordered her to the seashore. Now, they're having a consultation."

"Of doctors?"

"No, of dressmakers."—*Cleveland Press.*

Eliminating Moses.—NOTICE — This is to inform the public that I am carrying on the business of removing ashes and rubbish of my late husband, Moses Roane.—*Plymouth (Mass.) paper.*

Free Bookkeeping.—First Burglar—"Come on! Let's figure up and see how much we made on this haul."

His Pal—"Shucks! I'm tired. Let's wait and look in the morning paper."—*Boston Transcript.*

Making the Grade.—Botanist—"I've just discovered a new plant."

His Wife—"Call it Qtzphomx."

"Why?"

"Because it fits perfectly in this cross-word puzzle I'm inventing."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

An Equestrian Pachyderm.—CRANBROOK, B. C., Aug. 12.—(United Press)—Charged upon by one of the three elephants that escaped from Sells-Floto circus here, an Indian narrowly escaped with his life. Trumpeting wildly, the beast came out of a covert and started for the Indian on horseback.—*Los Angeles tabloid.*

Solving the Mystery.—Recently the widow of a farmer, striving to keep the farm going, had some difficulty with her hens, and wrote the following letter to the Department of Agriculture:

"Something is wrong with my chickens. Every morning when I come out I find two or three lying on the ground cold and stiff with their feet in the air. Can you tell me what is the matter?"

After a little while she received the following letter from the Department:

"Dear Madam: Your chickens are dead."—*Christian Evangelist.*